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WASHINGTON.

A Skillful Attempt to Defraud the Treasury Frustrated.

The Consular Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

Debate in the House on the Internal Revenue Bill.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Some time since a letter was received at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, from the Receiver of the Land Office at Bayfield, Wis., announcing that, in accordance with instructions, he had mailed to RICHARD V. CLINTON, banker, at Washington, D. C., the sum of $1,073 75, the writer inclosing a certificate of the Register testifying to the same. As no letter had been sent from the Department conveying any such instructions, the matter at once excited careful attention, for the purpose of frustrating any frauds intended to be imposed upon the Government, and also to secure from dishonest parties whatever amounts might have been sent in accordance with those instructions, which, without being seen at the Treasurer's office, were at once regarded as forgeries. A package containing checks, amounting to over $6,000, which had not been called for, and addressed as stated in the Register's letter to the Treasurer, was found at the Post Office in this city, and measures taken which secured the Government from much loss in that case. A few days later another letter was received here from the same official inclosing the Register's certificate of money mailed to RICHARD V. CLINTON, amounting to over $1,300. The amounts named in both letters were duly received at the Post Office here, and, although not immediately given, delivered to the Treasury authorities, and means were taken to prevent any loss whatever to the Government. An agent of the Department was made acquainted with all the facts of the case, and dispatched to Deerfield. After an interview with the Receiver he obtained the pretended instructions to which the Receiver alluded in his letter to the Department, and which he had accepted as genuine. These were inclosed in a white envelope addressed to the Register and Receiver at Bayfield, on the right hand of which was printed, "Comptroller's Office, official business," and franked with a signature purporting to be that of R. W. TAYLOR, the First Comptroller. The forged instructions were written in a straggling hand on a sheet of foolscap, and say:

"With a view to reducing the expense of depositing the public moneys, it has been ordered by the Honorable Secretary of this Department, that Receivers of public moneys remotely situated from the depositories, be instructed to forward the funds by mail. Therefore, it is directed that the Register and Receiver will, from time to time, count the funds in the latter's possession, and when the same shall amount to $1,000 and upward, they shall immediately be placed in a strong paper, wrapped and mailed to the address of RICHARD V. CLINTON, banker, Washington. The Receiver will pay the postage on each package, and in his account, as disbursing agent, charge the United States the same. The Register will be present when the package is mailed, and give the regular certificates in triplicate, as perform herewith inclosed, or similar paper, and in same handwriting.

The above change in the present system of placing the moneys in the hands of the United States Treasurer has been adopted for the reason that the Government is now paying over 3 per cent. on the average for every dollar deposited by Receivers distant from the depositories."

To this is appended the forged signature of the First Comptroller, while there is indorsed upon the back of the letter what purports to be in the handwriting of Gen. SPINNER, and a bungling attempt at copying his autograph, a statement to the effect that he had examined the within and approved the same; and also suggesting that the Register and Receiver be allowed compensation for their trouble. The whole matter bears evidence of having been prepared by some one who is familiar with the business of the Department, though not sufficiently so to enable him to enter more fully into details. The checks which were received from the Post Office Department, although indorsed payable to the order of RICHARD V. CLINTON, were paid by the drawees at New-York, on the assurance of the Treasurer that he would hold them harmless in the transaction. When the amounts, including United States checks, were recovered from the Post Office here, they were placed by the Treasurer to the credit of the Receiver who had been imposed upon. About the time the above letters were received at Washington, a party named HENRY W. V. CLINTON was arrested at Panama on a charge of passing forged bills of Exchange, and it is surmised that he may be the same party that sent the fraudulent instructions to the Receiver. The package of checks was in the Post Office here some days, and it was owing to the absence of CLINTON from the city that they were recovered by the Government.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Alaska investigation was further continued to-day by the examination of F. P. STANTON, Esq., who testified regarding certain conversations which occurred between himself and a certain correspondent at the time the Alaska appropriation was pending. The Committee have about concluded the testimony and will make their report at an early day.

GOLD CONTRACTS AND THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Ways and Means Committee had under consideration, to-day, Mr. SCHENCK's bill, legalizing gold contracts, and declaring the principal of the five-twenties payable in coin. The Committee will agree to the bill, but it will not be reported to the House before next week. The discussion on it will be very vigorous. But a dozen of the ablest financial men in the House were consulted on the measure before it was introduced, and agreed to its features. It will, therefore, receive such a general support from these sources as almost to insure its passage.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The Investigating Committee will report soon on the Wells-Fargo contract. They have about concluded the examination of witnesses. The charges recently put forth that the Committee have refused to examine certain witnesses, and that agents of the Company are allowed to frame questions and answers for witnesses, are wholly untrue. The Committee have summoned every witness called for, even to the extent of names mentioned in anonymous letters, so that there might be no cause for charging a lack of vigor or diligence on their part. The accusation is inspired by the refusal of the Committee to summon two witnesses from San Francisco, at a cost of $1,600 each, who could not get here before the close of Congress, and who desire to make a trip to Washington at Government expense. The same testimony that they could give is within reach of the Committee at a cost of $3 20.

CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGES.

The House to-day legalized the two proposed bridges over the Connecticut at Middletown, and on the New-London shore line. The bills passed just as reported from the Committee on Roads and Canals, the amendments of Mr. HUBBARD whereby grievances against the structures might be taken to the Courts having failed.

THE PRINTING CONTRACT.

The report of the Printing Committee on frauds on the stationery contracts of the Interior Department was such a complete exposition of the looseness of the contract system as [illegible]

[illegible] the House [illegible] a joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to make no further payment on the contract of Messrs. DEMPSEY and O'TOOLE, and also a bill empowering the Joint Committee on Printing hereafter to make all contracts for stationery for all the Departments.

THE NEW SENATE.

Hon. ARTHUR I. BOREMAN was to-day elected Senator from West Virginia, and the elections of members of the United States Senate for the next Congress are now complete, with the exception of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, not yet reconstructed. The list of members, with the date of the expiration of their terms of office, is as follows, the names of Democrats being printed in *italics*:

MAINE.		ARKANSAS.	
W. Pitt Fessenden	1871	Alex. McDonald	1871
Hannibal Hamlin	1875	Benj. F. Rice	1873
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		TENNESSEE.	
Aaron H. Cragin	1871	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
Jas. W. Patterson	1873	Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
VERMONT.		KENTUCKY.	
Justin S. Morrill	1873	*Thos. C. McCreery*	1871
Geo. F. Edmunds	1875	*Garrett Davis*	1873
MASSACHUSETTS.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry Wilson	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
Charles Sumner	1875	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
RHODE ISLAND.		OHIO.	
Henry B. Anthony	1871	John Sherman	1873
William Sprague	1875	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875
CONNECTICUT.		MICHIGAN.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	Jacob M. Howard	1871
W. A. Buckingham	1875	Zach. Chandler	1875
NEW-YORK.		INDIANA.	
Roscoe Conkling	1873	Oliver P. Morton	1873
Reuben E. Fenton	1875	Daniel D. Pratt	1875
NEW-JERSEY.		ILLINOIS.	
Alex. G. Cattell	1871	Richard Yates	1871
John P. Stockton	1875	Lyman Trumbull	1873
PENNSYLVANIA.		WISCONSIN.	
Simon Cameron	1873	Timothy O. Howe	1873
John Scott	1875	Matt. H. Carpenter	1875
MARYLAND.		MINNESOTA.	
George Vickers	1873	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
Wm. T. Hamilton	1875	Alex. Ramsey	1875
DELAWARE.		IOWA.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	James W. Grimes	1871
Thomas F. Bayard	1875	James Harlan	1873
NORTH CAROLINA.		MISSOURI.	
Joseph C. Abbott	1871	Chas. D. Drake	1873
John Pool	1873	Carl Schurz	1875
SOUTH CAROLINA.		KANSAS.	
Thos. J. Robertson	1871	Edmund G. Ross	1871
Fred. A. Sawyer	1873	Sam'l. C. Pomeroy	1873
GEORGIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Homer V. M. Miller	1871	John M. Thayer	1871
Joshua Hill	1873	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
FLORIDA.		NEVADA.	
Thos. W. Osborn	1873	James W. Nye	1873
Abijah Gilbert	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
ALABAMA.		CALIFORNIA.	
Willard Warner	1871	Cornelius Cole	1873
Geo. E. Spencer	1873	*Eugene Casserly*	1875
LOUISIANA.		OREGON.	
John S. Harris	1871	Geo. H. Williams	1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873

RECAPITULATION.—(Georgia omitted, its Senators not yet having been admitted)—Republicans, 58; Democrats, 10.

Of the fourteen new Senators, ten are new to the halls of Congress. Eleven Senators and five Representatives of the Winter session (1860-61) next preceding the war, are now in the Senate. The Senators of Maine, Massachusetts and Iowa are the same as ten years ago. Mr. SUMNER is "father of the Senate," by virtue of eighteen years' continuous service. To Mr. HAMLIN's thirteen years as Senator should be added four years as Vice-President. Mr. CAMERON's service, ante-dating all his colleagues, is yet only ten years.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The Committee on Roads and Canals consumed most of the morning hour in considering the subject of the Air-Line Railroad to New-York, upon which Mr. COOK, Chairman of the Committee, made a speech favoring the project. The House has once passed a bill of this kind.

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

A short time since Rev. Dr. SUNDERLAND, President of Howard University, asked EDWARD CLARK, Esq., an architect of the Capitol, and A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, to examine the condition of the main building of the University, and inspect the material of which it was constructed, they gave a verbal opinion at the time that if the outside were well oiled or painted, so as to render it impervious to moisture, it might stand for years. At the same time they were furnished with specimen bricks of the material used, taken from the lower and more exposed portions of the building. After testing these specimens, Mr. MULLETT wrote the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1869.

To Rev. B. S. Sunderland, President of Howard University:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just tested the specimen brick you had taken from the building yesterday, and I find that it is no better than the sample you saw tested in my office. Indeed, I washed it to pieces in a bucket of water within two minutes. I must confess that I am surprised and disappointed at this result, and while, as you know, I feel reluctant to be considered an alarmist, I must say that after my experiment I cannot recommend that the occupancy of the building be continued. It may last many years if painted as I suggested yesterday, but I believe that a single severe storm would leave it a ruin if it occurred after a continued rain. Under these circumstances I must withhold my qualified assent to the occupancy of the building that I gave yesterday, and say that I cannot recommend that you take any responsibility in the case. I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to come to any other conclusion.

I remain, with great respect,

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

Mr. CLARK also wrote a letter withdrawing his qualified opinion as to the safety of the building. The brick he tested after immersion was easily broken to pieces with a slight tap of a hammer, and the pieces crumbled under the pressure of the hand. He states that a severe rain might make the lower part too weak to sustain the upper, and if the building is allowed to stand there should be a framework put up to support the weight of floors and roof.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Thus far political disabilities have been removed by Congress from about one hundred persons. There are three or four hundred applications now pending before the Committee on Reconstruction asking for similar favor. One-third of them are from Virginia.

THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following causes were argued:

Nos. 65 and 66.—Cases of the steamer *Siren*; argument concluded.

No. 67.—Pierce et al. vs. Brown. Proceedings in equity to obtain a decree declaring void a deed to certain lands in Nebraska; case submitted.

No. 68.—The City of New-Orleans vs. the New-York Mail Steamship Company; case continued to next term.

No. 70.—Butler vs. Crowits. Case in equity concerning title to certain lands in Maryland; cause submitted.

No. 71.—Litchfield vs. Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company. Action for the recovery of real property in Iowa; submitted by plaintiff in error and argued on the part of defendant.

It is said to be probable that the docket will be called as high as No. 100 within the next two weeks.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The following correspondence on the subject of the tax on spirits, is self explanatory, and will be found of importance:

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1869.

SIR: I have to request that you will inform me, by return of mail, what amount is to be entered under the head of "quantity of spirits purchased," on Form No. 45, by a person doing business in the same building as rectifier and wholesale dealer of spirits, other than such as he rectifies. Must he give the total amount of spirits he purchases, or only such as he purchases for rectification? There is certainly a great difference of opinion which has led to a variety of practice among Assistant Assessors on this subject.

Very respectfully,
PAUL C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 15th inst. asking what part of the entire quantity of spirits purchased during the month, should be returned each month on Form No. 45 by a person or firm doing business on the same premises as rectifier and wholesale dealer in spirits, has been received. I reply that in all such cases you will require rectifiers to return on Form No. 45 the entire quantity of spirits purchased during each month without regard to the quantity rectified. It is prescribed by section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, that any person who rectifies, purifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer or compounder of liquors, who has in his possession any still or leach tub, or who keeps any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, shall be regarded as a rectifier. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor Fourth District, New-York City.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New-York and Antwerp Steamship Company.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of Lexington, Ohio, in favor of woman suffrage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PATENT OFFICE EMPLOYES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill providing for the payment of salaries of employes in the Patent Office for January and February, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. FESSENDEN objected.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill provides that all steamships heretofore built and registered in the United States, or which may be built in the United States within five years, shall be released from the payment of all dues and taxes to the United States so long as they are employed in transporting the United States mails at a compensation not exceeding the amount of ocean and inland postages, and exempts all material used in their construction or equipment from payment of duties and taxes to the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill for the relief of inhabitants of cities and towns in Mexico, Arizona and Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish a list of claims and claimants for compensation for depredations committed by the Indians in Northwestern Iowa, during 1857 and since. Adopted.

SENATE CLERKS.

Mr. RAMSEY offered a resolution providing for the payment of messengers, clerks, &c., employed by the Senate for the recess, from July to December last.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS the Senate took up the bill for the relief of MARGARET HALL, which was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back with amendments the bill recently introduced by him to amend the Judiciary system of the United States. As amended in the Committee, it reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and for this purpose there shall be appointed an additional Justice of said Court.

SEC. 2. That for each of the nine existing judicial circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the Justices of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The Circuit Courts in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, or by the Circuit Judge of the Circuit, or by the District Judge of the District sitting alone, or by any two of them sitting together. And such Courts may be held at the same time in the different districts of the same circuit, and more than one such Court may be held at the same time in the same district. The Circuit Judges shall each receive an annual salary of $5,000.

SEC. 3. That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the Justices of the Supreme Court as Judges of the Circuit Court, except in the appointment of Clerks of the Circuit Courts, which in each Circuit shall be appointed by the Circuit Judge of that Circuit, and the Clerks of the District Courts shall be appointed by the Judges thereof respectively.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of each Justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably a bill to provide for the execution of judgments in capital cases, (published Jan. 12,) and adversely on a number of bills relating to the judicial system and practice, among them Mr. WILSON's, to reorganize the Supreme Court by increasing the number of Justices to fourteen, and change the judicial circuits; and Mr. MORTON's, to conform the rules of practice and pleading in the United States Courts to the laws of the respective States; and the House bill to amend the act creating the Eastern Judicial District of New-York.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with an amendment the bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware, between Camden and Philadelphia.

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL GROUNDS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill amendatory of the act providing for the sale of the Arsenal grounds at St. Louis and Liberty, Mo.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. WARNER introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE 15. The right of citizens of the United States to hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, on account of property, race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and every male citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years or over, and who is of sound mind, shall have an equal vote at all elections in the State in which he shall have actually resided for a period of one year next preceding such election, except such as may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or other infamous crime.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. BUCKALEW renewed his motion to strike out the appropriation of $12,500 to carry into effect the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade, and advocated it briefly. He thought the Senate had made these appropriations for nothing long enough.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, also favored the motion. He had ascertained since the debate of yesterday that it was not true that the United States ever kept a fleet on the coast of Africa for the enforcement of this treaty, but only occasionally sent a vessel or two down there from the European Squadron.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, restated his view of the obligations of the treaty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to add to the clause making the appropriation the following:

Provided, further, that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be drawn from the Treasury unless the President of the United States shall, on application to the Government of Great Britain, become satisfied that said Government objects to the discontinuance of the mixed courts provided for by the treaty before the time fixed for its termination by such treaty.

Mr. SUMNER again eloquently urged the Senate to stand by the treaty; or, if the time had come for its termination, to terminate it in the regular way. He reminded the Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. PATTERSON) that before the treaty, New-York was a mere den of slave-traders, and, in conclusion, repeated the expression of his profound regret that any Senator should be found ready and willing to strike down a treaty made for so glorious an object.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire.—If the Senator from Massachusetts had not treated us to another feast of empty eloquence, I certainly would not speak again on the subject, but that Senator persists in stigmatizing me as seeking to strike down a treaty which keeps the African slave trade off the sea. That is an entire misrepresentation of my purpose, and he must not expect me to sit here quietly and be abused and calumniated by him or any other Senator in this hall, I care not what his position is. It does not justify him in such a course, and I will not patiently endure it. Calling names settles nothing. Why, Sir, I might select a Senator here and call him the most patient of animals with a parcel of books on his shoulder, deeming himself the national divinity, but that would not make him so. My object in offering this amendment is to save to the Government $12,000 a year. We have already paid out over $300,000 in support of these Courts, which have accomplished absolutely nothing for the suppression of the slave trade or any other object, as I know from a member of the Court. The slave trade is dead, and I honor all the instrumentalities by which that great consummation was secured. I honor the efforts of the gentleman from Massachusetts in that direction, but I cannot quietly allow him to stigmatize me as a friend to slavery or the slave trade because I have made this motion in the interest of national economy. In our official position here we are peers, and I do not think it is in good taste for any man, I do not care what his position in the Senate, or before the country is, to attempt to lord it over other Senators or to play the dictator, and I, for one, will not endure it.

Mr. HENDRICKS said that the Senator from Massachusetts still insisted that this appropriation was for the suppression of the slave trade; that was his capital in the discussion, but the matter really had nothing to do with the suppression of the slave trade. The question before the Senate was simply whether certain gentlemen should be supported out of the people's money without doing anything to earn it.

Mr. WHYTE said that he had been opposed to the treaty when it was first suggested, because he was opposed to allowing foreign vessels to board American vessels under any circumstances; but the treaty being made, was binding, and should be carried out until terminated or changed. He then moved an amendment, requesting the President to ask Great Britain to put an end to that part of the treaty which requires each Government to keep up mixed Courts, and providing that, if that Government consent, the salaries of the officers of the United States connected with said Courts shall cease.

This was adopted as an amendment to the proposition of Mr. DOOLITTLE, which, so amended, was agreed to.

The Senate then voted on the motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, to strike out from the bill the paragraph as amended, which was lost by a vote of 13 yeas and 37 nays.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, offered an amendment providing that in collecting consular fees, foreign moneys shall be taken at the rates provided in the Treasury schedule. Adopted.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered amendments; one increasing the salary of the Minister Resident at the Argentine Republic, because of his appointment also to the Republic of Uruguay, and another appropriating $1,000 for the repair of the Protestant Cemetery at Acapulco. Adopted.

Mr. RAMSEY moved an amendment, to send a Consul to Winnepeg-Selkirk Settlement. Adopted.

Mr. POMEROY moved to add an additional section, providing that all Consuls and Consular Agents, who are neither native nor naturalized citizens, shall be dismissed within thirty days after the passage of this act. It was lost.

The bill was then passed.

AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS rose to a question of privilege, and called attention to a statement made yesterday by a member of the House, to show the absurdity of the Tenure-of-Office act, to wit: That the Postmaster at Portland, Oregon, was in prison for speculation, yet the President could not remove him, because it did not suit the Senate to allow his removal. This statement, Mr. WILLIAMS said, was untrue in every particular, the Postmaster in question having been removed, tried and convicted, and his successor having been nominated and confirmed promptly.

Mr. GRIMES thought this an opportune time to ask the Senator (Mr. WILLIAMS) when the Committee would report the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law, which had been referred to it?

The PRESIDENT—That is no part of the business before the Senate.

Mr. GRIMES—Then I give notice that if that Committee does not bring it up before the Senate, I shall call it up at an early day.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he was not the Chairman of the Committee, but he believed that gentleman would call up the bill as soon as he could have an opportunity.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the pending constitutional amendment.

THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the Currency bill.

Mr. MORTON was in favor of taking up the amendment, because if it were to be acted upon by the State Legislatures this Winter, the action of Congress upon it could not be longer delayed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, preferred to take up the Finance bill. The need for action in that direction was pressing, and the time in which it could be had at this session was very brief.

Mr. DRAKE thought the pending financial question of very little importance compared with the constitutional amendment establishing the rights of man. Besides, the amendment required a two-thirds vote; and there might not be such a vote in favor of it in the next House of Representatives.

The Senate then voted to take up the constitutional amendment—yeas 31, nays 20.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone it temporarily and take up the Currency bill. Carried.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to postpone the Currency bill until to-morrow. Carried.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment as passed by the House.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend it by striking out the first section, and substituting that reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to insert before "citizens" the words "natural born."

Mr. DOOLITTLE suggested that "native born" would be better, but Mr. WILLIAMS did not accept the amendment.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered the following, to be added at the end:

The foregoing amendment shall be submitted for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, the most numerous branches of which shall be chosen next after the passage of this resolution.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following as a substitute for the joint resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee: "Citizens of the United States of African descent shall have the same right to vote and hold office as other citizens."

Mr. CORBETT moved to add: "But Chinamen not born in the United States, and Indians not taxed, shall not be deemed as made citizens."

These and other amendments offered were ordered printed.

Mr. FERRY being entitled to the floor on amendment, moved to adjourn, and so at 4:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill providing for the holding of an election in Mississippi. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

Mr. ELA, from the Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution in reference to the stationery contract of the Interior Department with DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE.

It directs the Secretary of the Interior not to receive or make payment for 300,000 sheets of bond paper claimed to have been ordered at $36,000; to withhold the payment of $3,380 for printing 13,000 patent heads, the work not having been performed; also to withhold the value of 40,000 sheets of bond paper at eight cents per sheet, now in the custody of the contractors; also to deduct from their unpaid bill the amount charged for goods not included in the contract, above the ordinary market price.

Mr. ELA made a brief explanation of the objects of and the reasons for the joint resolution.

Mr. LAFLIN commended the industry, assiduity and regard for the public interests manifested by Mr. ELA in the prosecution of the investigation. The language of the report indicated a fair, liberal spirit toward all the parties involved in the matter. The result of the investigation showed on the part of the officers of the Interior Department either gross stupidity, gross carelessness or gross criminality.

Mr. MILLER inquired whether these features in the Interior Department took place under the present incumbent.

Mr. LAFLIN replied that there was nothing in the testimony taken before the Committee that reflected on the integrity or capacity of the Secretary of the Interior. He had been misled by the advice of his subordinate in whom he had confidence. He went on to show the defective and cheating principle on which the contract had been awarded, instancing the case of bond paper, which was contracted for at eight cents a sheet, whereas a fair profit would have accrued at two cents a sheet.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Mr. LAFLIN whether the contract system was not defective, and if it could not be changed.

Mr. LAFLIN replied that in the opinion of the Committee on Printing, the whole contract system as connected with stationery in all the Departments, was wrong in principle and wrong in execution. The Committee had prepared and would soon report a bill changing the whole system of placing the supply of stationery under the same law and regulations as the supply of public printing. In the course of his remarks he made some reflections upon the Acting Commissioner of Patents, (Mr. STOUT,) intimating that from certain facts, which he stated, there must have been some understanding between Mr. STOUT and the contractors.

Mr. CAKE (another member of the Committee) remarked that he was not so tender about the Secretary of the Interior as the Chairman of the Committee seemed to be. He did not think the Secretary's skirts were so clear, nor did he consider that in throwing the blame on Mr. STOUT, who was only two months in the position of Acting Commissioner of Patents. He believed that if the investigation had been carried through other Departments, similar frauds would have been discovered.

Mr. STEVENS asked if the Secretary of the Interior was not the contracting party.

Mr. ELA said he was.

Mr. STEVENS—Then how can he divest himself of the responsibility for these frauds?

Mr. ELA—He is sometimes misled by cunning subordinates.

Mr. COVODE remarked that it was evident a crime had been perpetrated. He wanted to know who was the criminal. For paper that should only cost $6,000 the Government had paid $24,000. Each member of the Committee seemed to be defending some one against the charge, and the House was not informed who the high criminal was.

After further discussion, the joint resolution was passed without a division.

STATIONERY FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. ELA, from the same Committee, reported a bill to provide stationery for Congress and the several departments.

The bill provides that the heads of each of the Executive and Judicial Departments at Washington, and the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House shall have estimates made quarterly, and at each succeeding session of Congress, of the stationery required for the year, and the same is to be supplied by the Congressional Printer under contract.

The bill was passed.

WITNESSES IN CONTEMPT.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, at 1 o'clock, appeared before the bar of the House, having in custody FLORENCE SCANNEL, of New-York, under a warrant issued by the Speaker, for contempt of the House, in refusing to answer questions put to him by the Select Committee on the New-York Election Frauds.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, Chairman of the Select Committee, offered the usual resolution, directing the Speaker to ask the witness as to what excuse he had to offer for refusing to answer the questions of the Committee, and as to whether he was now ready to appear before the Committee and answer.

After some discussion between Messrs. LAWRENCE, WOOD, and ROBINSON, the resolution was adopted, and the Speaker, addressing Mr. FLORENCE SCANNEL, put to him the two questions embodied in the resolution.

Mr. SCANNEL, who was quite self-possessed throughout the scene, replied that he had no reason for refusing to answer, except that he had given to the gentleman whose name the Committee had required him to divulge, a promise that he would not mention it. He had, however, conferred with him since then, and the gentleman was willing his name should be given. Consequently, he (Mr. SCANNEL) was ready to appear before the Committee and answer the question.

Mr. SCANNEL was then remitted to custody until he should be examined by the Committee.

The Sergeant-at-Arms again appeared at the Bar with another recusant witness from New-York, HENRY JOHNSON, in regard to whom similar proceedings were had.

The Speaker stated that he had received a letter addressed to him as Speaker, from this witness, stating, first, that he had presented himself at the place designated by the officer who had served the summons, and that the officer was not present; second, that his pecuniary means had prevented him from coming to Washington to obey the subpoena of the Committee. This letter, the Speaker added, he had presented to the Chairman of the Committee.

The witness, HENRY JOHNSON, in reply to the two questions put to him by the Speaker, as directed by the resolution, said: "I have never refused or neglected to obey the summons of the Committee; and I am ready to answer any questions that may now be put to me."

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved that the witness remain in custody until he should be examined by the Committee.

A lively discussion arose between Messrs. LAWRENCE, WOOD, ROBINSON and others, contending that the witness had purged himself of contempt, and should be discharged from custody. In the course of the discussion Mr. ROBINSON said perhaps the exhibition which we have presented is the best example of the tyrannical course which men will pursue when dressed in a little brief authority.

The Speaker, interrupting, said he doubted whether those remarks were parliamentary.

Mr. ROBINSON—I have made no reference to any member of the House.

Mr. INGERSOLL required the words to be taken down.

The words having been written out by the reporter and read by the Clerk, the Speaker ruled that the words were not parliamentary, the House itself having ordered the investigation and having also ordered the arrest for apparent contempt of its authority. In reference to the remark of the gentleman from New-York, that he had not applied the words to any member, the Speaker thought that the first part of the language applied directly to the transaction before the House, which was the resolution on the New-York election frauds.

Mr. ROBINSON rose to explain, but Mr. HIGBY and others objected, and he was required to resume his seat.

After considerable discussion the motion of Mr. LAWRENCE was agreed to, and HENRY JOHNSON was remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he shall have appeared before the Committee and testified.

A PETITION.

Mr. MOORE presented the petition of JOHN F. BODINE and eighty-eight other citizens of Williamstown, New-Jersey, praying that the Constitution of the United States be so amended that God shall be acknowledged as the source of all power, and the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER BRIDGES.

The House then took up the business of the morning hour, the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Roads and Canals, giving the consent of Congress for the erection of a draw-bridge over the Connecticut River, near Middletown, by the New-Haven, Willimantic and Middletown Railroad Company, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut in its May Session of 1868.

Mr. HUBBARD, (of Connecticut,) moved to substitute for the third section, the following:

"That said bridge shall be constructed and used in such manner as to cause no material or substantial obstruction to the free navigation of the river."

He spoke in support of his amendment.

Mr. STARKWEATHER addressed the House in opposition to it.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 50, nays 88.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the second section was amended so as to require the bridge to be built in accordance with the requirement of the second section of the resolution of the General Assembly, and the bill, thus amended, was passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported a bill giving the consent of Congress to the erection of a draw-bridge over the Connecticut River by the Shore-line Railway Company, in accordance with the terms of a resolution of the General Assembly at its May session of 1868.

There being no opposition to this bill, it was passed without discussion.

WASHINGTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

Mr. COOK, from the same Committee, reported back the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York, and proceeded to address the House in support of it.

Mr. COOK said he presumed that it would be admitted by every one that the proposed railroad would be of very great advantage to the Government and the public. When the capital was invaded not long since, it was seen how utterly inefficient for the transport of troops and munitions of war the single road now existing was. It could not be successfully denied that the construction of an air-line road from Washington to New-York would be as legitimate an exercise of power to provide for the common defence, as the casting of cannon or the establishment of magazines. The proposed road was necessary in order to secure the transmission of the mails. It was in the power of the managers of the existing line of road to cut off all postal communication between Washington and New-York. The proposed road was also necessary to relieve commerce from the burdens imposed upon it by State legislation. The State of Maryland required one-fifth of the amount received for transportation through the State to be paid into its treasury, being now 30 cents for each passenger between Baltimore and Washington; so the State of New-Jersey required the payment of 10 cents per passenger and 15 cents per ton of merchandise carried by railroad through that State. He alluded to the fact also, that within a few months past, persons passing along the existing route had been violently assailed for their political views and beaten and outraged. He then went on to argue the constitutionality of the measure. He did not see how any distinction could be made between the power to widen and deepen a river for the benefit of commerce, and the power to construct a railroad for the same purpose. The end sought in either case was the same. The exercise of power was the same. If Congress might deepen Lake St. Clair, it might construct a railroad around it, if the interests of commerce could be thereby better served. It was too late now to question the power of Congress to create avenues of commerce that did not exist before. In this connection Mr. COOK presented a tabular statement of the appropriations made by Congress for works of internal improvement for the last forty years. There was no power given in the Constitution to erect light-houses, &c., except the power to regulate commerce. The practical question was whether Congress can regulate the vast and increasing commerce among the States, carried on by means of railways, or whether that commerce can be regulated by monopolies with powers only limited by the amount of capital at their command. The details of the bill had been framed with care to prevent the creation of fictitious capital stock, to prevent heavy charges, and to prevent unnecessary delays, and it was confidently believed that the road could and would be built if the bill became a law, and that a speedier, cheaper and better communication would be established between Washington and New-York.

The morning hour expired at 2:15 P. M., and the bill went over till to-morrow.

MILITARY CLAIMS.

Mr. SPALDING, from the Conference Committee on the joint resolution providing for the disposition of certain papers relating to military claims accruing in the Department of the West, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree. He then moved that the Senate amendment to the joint resolution be agreed to with an amendment, which was agreed to.

UNIFORM NATURALIZATION.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill providing for a uniform system of naturalization, which was referred to the Committee on Revision of Laws.

The bill proposes to admit aliens to citizenship after a continuous residence in the United States for four years and six months. Proceedings for naturalization are to be restricted to the Circuit Court and District Courts of the United States, and the Courts of highest jurisdiction in each State and Territory which holds stated sessions in each county for the trial of civil causes. It requires a notice of intention to be filed and sworn to one year and six months before naturalization; also, a notice thirty days before application stating age, residence, occupation, &c.

Mr. PILE introduced a joint resolution relating to steamships and other boats owned in the loyal States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at 2:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, and on a bill appropriating $10,000 for the Yankton-Sioux tribe.

After disposing of them the Committee rose and reported them to the House. Before acting upon them, the House, at 4:20 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 this evening, the session to be confined exclusively to the Internal Revenue bill.

EVENING SESSION.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

The House resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock in Committee of the Whole—Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair—and proceeded with the consideration of the Internal Revenue bill; taking it up at section 259, taxing gas at the rate of ten per cent. per 1,000 cubic feet. No amendment was made to the section.

The next section, imposing five per cent. income tax, was amended on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, by exempting military and naval pensions.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to impose a tax of ten per cent. on the interest accruing from United States bonds.

Mr. SCHENCK made the point of order that the amendment was proposing a specific tax on a particular species of property.

The Chairman sustained the point of order and the amendment was ruled out.

Mr. PETERS moved to amend the section by reducing the taxes on incomes on the first one thousand dollars above one thousand dollars. He said that it was one of the hardest taxes on the calendar.

Mr. SCHENCK—To collect!

Mr. PETERS—Hardest to pay. I know that the income tax is not very severely collected, which is in itself an evidence of its hardship.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment, arguing that the machinery for collecting the income tax was in fair operation, and it would not be wise to break up the machinery. He was sometimes amused to see how righteous people were horrified at whisky and tobacco frauds, forgetting that they themselves cheated the Government by lying returns of income. There had been as much fraud proportionately on incomes as on tobacco and spirits.

Mr. PETERS—Are not those frauds committed particularly in the returns of large incomes?

Mr. SCHENCK—In all amounts of income. He thought it better to let the law run as it is until it expired by its own limitation at the end of the year 1869.

Mr. PETERS—It will be renewed.

Mr. SCHENCK—It may be, or it may not be. His own impression was that instead of the gloomy view presented last night by Mr. NIBLACK, it will be found that the receipts from Customs and internal taxes the next fiscal year will run over $400,000,000, leaving a handsome margin after the payment of all ordinary expenses and the interest on the public debt toward the gradual extinguishment of the public debt. There is probably no tax which causes less distress, or is felt less as a burden on the community at large, than the income tax.

The amendment offered by Mr. PETERS was rejected.

Mr. GETZ moved to strike out the whole section. He was willing to act now on the hope expressed by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. They had been promised wholesale retrenchment and reform under the next Administration, and if those promises were carried out the income tax might certainly be dispensed with. If it should be found that the Government could not get along without the income tax it might be renewed.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend the section by striking out that part of it which limits the duration of the income tax to the year 1870. He hoped that the tax might be dispensed with, but he did not wish to have any implied promise on the subject, desiring to have the whole subject of taxation open. His own judgment was that before entirely dispensing with the income tax they ought to reduce the percentage gradually, perhaps to two or three per cent. next year, and afterward to one per cent. He did not believe in striking out at a single bound a tax of thirty or forty millions.

Mr. WOOD expressed his regret that the exemption of $1,000 was not increased to $2,000. It bore hard on the industrious classes of the people, whose income was barely sufficient to enable them to live. They should be relieved from such an unjust burden. He was against any income tax whatever. It was contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It enabled the officers of the Government to interfere with certain domestic private individual rights that had been by all nations exempt from official interference.

The amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON was agreed to.

Mr. GETZ then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. WOOD moved to reduce the tax to three per cent. He said he did so in good faith, believing it would produce a larger revenue.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to insert a new section, taxing the interest on United States bonds ten per cent. He reminded the House that at the last session, by a large majority, the House had, on motion of Mr. COBB, pledged itself to that principle.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that the House of Representatives was a mighty uncertain body, and that the vote had been given on the eve of a general election.

Mr. HOLMAN expressed his surprise that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would find a partisan explanation for the action of the House.

Mr. SCHENCK argued against the unfairness and bad faith implied in the proposition, and attributed to the Democratic Party the odium of having got up the attempt to violate the national faith.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, also argued against the proposition.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire, repudiated the explanation given by Mr. SCHENCK of the vote of last session in favor of taxing United States bonds. It implied that the vote was given for a partisan purpose and under the pressure of political influence. For himself he had given his vote on that occasion in favor of that proposition under instruction of the Republican Party of New-Hampshire.

Mr. SCHENCK—Then you did it against your own judgment.

Mr. BENJAMIN said that the people had discussed and passed upon the question, declaring that justice should be done to the public creditors; that they should bear their equal burdens of taxation, and no more. Then the bonds were largely held by the industrious people and the small capitalists.

Mr. HOOPER said that, as acting Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, he had, under instructions of the House, reported last session the bill to tax United States bonds, but with an adverse report; and the bill was never called up, and was never acted on.

Mr. STEVENS—Where is it?

Mr. HOOPER—I suppose it is on the Speaker's table, or somewhere else. No friend of the measure ever called it up.

Mr. ARCHER cast back the charge of bad faith of the Republican Party, instancing the reduction of the Naval Fund from a six per cent. to a three per cent. fund at the last session. The right of the widows and orphans of the navy was a vested fund, and the pensions should have been increased in proportion to the fund, instead of the income having been reduced.

Mr. STARKWEATHER denied that the bonds proposed to be taxed were held principally by the rich. The matter had been officially inquired into, and it was found that two hundred and fifty millions were held by savings banks, which represented the interests of the poor; that one hundred and fifty millions were in trust funds, where the interests of the poor were also represented; that one hundred millions were deposited by National banks, but that amount was already taxed, and that six hundred millions were held abroad, which it was not proposed to tax.

Mr. HOLMAN said he did not propose to exempt any of the bonds.

Mr. STARKWEATHER went on to say that that calculation would leave one hundred millions undisposed of to a certain extent that was held in large amounts. That sum was divided between sixteen thousand and twenty thousand holders so that only one-fifteenth of the whole amount was held by persons who might be called rich.

Mr. WOOD remarked that eight hundred millions of the national bonds were held in Europe. That was about one-third of the aggregate debt of the country. He knew from practical observations, and from acquaintance with financial movements in the City of New-York, that fully two-thirds of the remainder were held by New-York capitalists. It was a mistake to suppose that because the capital of the savings banks was invested in United States bonds, the income from them went to the benefit of the poorer classes. In his opinion the bonds held by the poorer classes would not reach one-twentieth of the amount held by capitalists, and he believed the capitalists should be made to bear a larger proportion of the burdens of the Government.

Mr. HIGBY said it was a question whether it would not be economy to make a foreign loan of a thousand millions at a low rate of interest, and with that money take up the five-twenty bonds; but the credit of the nation had been affected by these improper speculations in Congress, so that instead of being able to get money at three and a half or four per cent., he doubted whether it could be got at at five per cent. Why? Because it was a question whether this nation would preserve its good faith.

This kind of speculation in the Hall of Congress was more damaging to the nation than anything else could be. The bonds had been taken at a time when it required those who had faith in the nations of the earth to believe that the nation would come out of the storm and be saved. Those were the men who had taken the United States bonds; not those who were the constituents of the Democratic members.

After further debate the vote was taken by tellers on Mr. HOLMAN's amendment, and the vote was 18 to 48, no quorum voting.

The roll was called, but no quorum answered.

By unanimous consent the amendment was passed over, and the Committee proceeded with the other sections of the bill.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out of sections 3 and 4, which direct how incomes shall be estimated, the words, "the amount of sales of live stock," &c., and spoke in advocacy of his motion.

Mr. SCHENCK made an argument in reply.

The amendment was rejected.

The remainder of the bill was mainly formed, and was read by the Clerk without any amendment being offered. The bill having been completed, except the reserved sections on distilled spirits and tobacco, and the amendment offered by Mr. HOLMAN, the House, at 10:20, adjourned.

CONNECTICUT.

The Republican State Convention—Nomination of State Officers—The Resolutions Adopted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1869.

The Republican State Convention was held in this city to-day, at Music Hall. There were present about 580 delegates. The severe storm prevented a full representation.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Hon. BARTLETT BENT, Jr., of Middletown, and Major JOHN A. TIBBITS elected temporary Chairman, and JOHN TWEEDY, Danbury; WALTER B. FOWLER, Branford, and EDWARD B. BENNETT, Hampton, temporary Secretaries.

The customary Committees were appointed. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for permanent President, Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Hartford, who was elected amid much enthusiasm. Upon taking the chair Gen. HAWLEY said:

GENTLEMEN: I return you my hearty thanks for the compliment you have paid me, and I shall do my best to deserve it, and fulfill the duties faithfully. I think that the Republican Party have profound cause for congratulation in view of its record for the past few months by the election of GRANT and COLFAX. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, stepping aside from what I propose to say, I suggest that we give three cheers for Gen. GRANT. [Three hearty cheers were then given.] I propose three cheers for the victory we shall have in April. By the victory of last November, the exertions and labors of the Republican Party were crowned with glory and prosperity. The country now steps out upon a new career. Of course the duties have changed to some extent from what they were in 1860. The greatest evil—that of slavery—is gone, and utterly destroyed. The doctrine of secession has been properly condemned. But among the new duties that come upon us are those in regard to the national debt, and the economical administration of the Government. Of course something remains to be done in perfecting the rights of all people everywhere. There remains something to be done with the work of reconstruction. We believe Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party will carry it out in the way it should be done. Another duty remains to be discharged in regard to the right of suffrage. The proposition to amend the Constitution, lately before the House of Representatives, was adopted by 150 to 42. It will shortly be adopted by the United States Senate. I trust that Connecticut will not be behind the other States in this matter. We have this odious distinction on account of race and color still upon our statutes. It is a modern idea—this heresy of a white man's Government, a remnant of Calhounism. It behooves us now to say that all conditions of suffrage shall apply to all alike. We believe that Gen. GRANT will see that the rights of every person shall be preserved. If loyal men are not safe everywhere in this country, the work of the war has not been completely done. In regard to our debt, the Republican Party at Chicago and everywhere have met this question of the debt in the proper spirit. It is a sacred obligation, and the American people will pay every dollar of it, and they will discharge it [illegible] as fast as [illegible] debts to be paid, [illegible] as full and final payment, [illegible] which the Republican Party will bring, [illegible] legislation will bring us up to a stable currency, a currency for all, as the Democratic Party have demanded, but it will be the best currency for all, as not the poorest. There are one or two things we have got to remember. It is an old saying that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. [illegible] living vital truth in it. It will not do for us to neglect our duties. There are current names [illegible] of the country. As Gen. GRANT has said, it will not do to increase the debt so long as there are men who would repudiate it. We must cultivate that sentiment which would regard those men as scoundrels who would repudiate the national obligations. We long for a public opinion that will brand these men with the brand of Cain, and send them out of office forever. I trust that our declaration of opinion in our resolutions will be unmistakable. It is very easy to adopt a platform which deals only in generalities, but let us tell the people of this State just what we mean. We can easily do this, and we shall command confidence and support.

At the first Republican Convention held in this State, Hon. JOHN M. NILES presided, and Rev. Dr. PATTON, of this City, offered a prayer that the party might be like the child Moses, and might be the instrument under God to make us a nation of freemen. I now beg leave to introduce Dr. PATTON, who will open the Convention with prayer.

Twenty-one Vice-Presidents and three Secretaries were also chosen.

The Convention then, after some discussion on the question whether the old ticket should be nominated by acclamation, voted to take informal ballots. On the first ballot for a candidate for Governor, MARSHALL JEWELL, of Hartford, received 384 votes, and was nominated. Col. FRANCIS WAYLAND, of New-Haven, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, received 374 votes, and was nominated. Col. HIRAM APPELMAN, of Groton, was nominated by acclamation candidate for Secretary of State, as was also JAMES W. MANNING, of Putnam, for the office of Comptroller. Col. LEVERETT W. WESSELLS name was withdrawn, and DAVID P. NICHOLS, of Danbury, was nominated candidate for State Treasurer, receiving 315 votes.

The only change in the ticket from that of last year is the substitution of the name of Mr. NICHOLS for that of Col. WESSELLS.

A State Committee, consisting of one from each Senatorial District, was then chosen, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was read amid applause and adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

First—That having evinced our devotion to the cause of our common country, during the war, we now declare our entire sympathy with the administration of our National Government by the Republican Party, as we believe it will be administered by the incoming Chief Magistrate and his associates, and hereby pledge the Republicans of Connecticut to a hearty cooperation with the National Party of the Constitution and the Union.

Second—That we heartily rejoice over the success of the Union Republican Party in the Presidential election, and its already beneficial effect upon peace and order. We look with the highest hopes to the coming Administration of Gen. GRANT, the able, patriotic, honest, and inflexible soldier and statesman, believing that our country's honor, at home and abroad, will be safe in his keeping, and we pledge him our enthusiastic support in protecting the equal rights of the people and enforcing the severest supervision of the revenues and expenditures. That we heartily approve, in all respects, the declarations of the Republican national platform adopted at Chicago.

Third—The full freedom and equal citizenship of all citizens, native and adopted, having been established by constitutional amendment, honor and justice, as well as the preservation of our full representation in Congress, require that conditions of suffrage should apply impartially to all men, so that this may be truly a Government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Fourth—That we demand that loyal men throughout the Republic shall be protected in their right to speak, print, assemble, vote and petition, and in their rights of person and property.

Fifth—We recognize the vast importance of the pending issues concerning debt, currency and taxation. The best policy to diminish the burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates than we now pay. We unreservedly denounce the wickedness and meanness of repudiation in all its forms and disguises, and believe it to be the duty of Congress to—first, formally affirm that when the national debt is paid, it must be paid in gold, except where it is otherwise distinctly provided in the original contract; second, introduce the strictest economy into every branch of the Government, [illegible] and all subsidies and appropriations to railroad and other enterprises outside of the [illegible] the machinery of the Government; fourth, see to it that the taxes are impartially levied, and energetically and honestly collected, and surplus revenues applied to the reduction of the debt; fifth, make it a constant aim to resume specie payment, and give the people a uniform and steady currency as soon as may be without a violent disturbance of business; and sixth, to remove taxation from labor and necessaries of life, and to impose it as far as possible upon articles of luxury.

Sixth—We denounce as enemies of the people and robbers, to be indignantly visited with the full penalties of public opinion and statute law, all officials, State or national, who commit or permit dishonesty, partiality or negligence in the collection or disbursement of the treasure of a greatly burdened people, and make thieving sport of the taxes that patient labor cheerfully pays. He rebels were ever so dangerous to the country we love.

Seventh—We point proudly to the fact that under Republican legislation the credit of the State has been fully maintained, taxes reduced yearly since the close of the war, State charities liberally conducted, and large payments made annually upon the principal of the State debt. We call for short and industrious sessions of the General Assembly, no expenditure for mileage or other allowances save in the strictest obedience to law and the necessities of the public service, and an economy as rigid as the trust and honor of the State will permit.

Eighth—We renew our thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, engaged in the late civil war, and hereby express our sincere sympathy with those who have suffered bereavement and loss in the cause of the country.

Ninth—That in a government of the majority, the absolute purity of the ballot-box is indispensable to the perpetuity of republican institutions.

Tenth—We place in nomination to-day capable, faithful and patriotic citizens, worthy of honor and trust, and reaffirming our determination to keep the Republican Party worthy to lead the destinies of a free nation, we appeal to our fellow citizens to repeat in April the grand triumph of last November.

An effort was made to have a resolution passed in favor of biennial elections, but it was opposed and finally abandoned.

Mr. B. W. MAPLES, of Westport, introduced a resolution to the effect that the Convention declared itself in favor of impartial suffrage in Connecticut, but as it was believed to be in effect incorporated in the platform, he withdrew it.

After a few cheering words from Gen. HAWLEY, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Somebody has petitioned Congress to prohibit the sale of milk by individuals, on the ground that exorbitant prices have been charged and unwholesome milk sold. He proposes to have the Government seize the cows, remunerate the owners and sell the milk at post offices, any cream that can be obtained to be the Postmaster's perquisite.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Forged Check Again—A New Normal School Building to be Erected—Appropriations for the Present Year.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening, President LARREMORE in the chair.

A communication was received from the City Chamberlain relative to the forged check of $17,500, which the Broadway National Bank paid nearly two years ago, and which it refused to credit to the account of the Board. Mr. SWEENY, after reviewing the facts of the case, says: But the officers of the Board do not impeach that payment, thus virtually treating it as a legitimate charge, and the question is continuously allowed to go by default. I am led to make this communication in consequence of a letter addressed to your Board by Mr. WILLIAM E. CURTIS, at its last meeting in 1868. This letter contains no statement of any proceeding having been taken, or even attempted to be taken, but is a sort of annual apology for a year's delay in the premises. Mr. CURTIS says: "Delays have arisen in the prosecution of the claim from the technical difficulties incident to the complicated legislation concerning the relations of the Board of Education and the City Chamberlain. It was hoped that all technical difficulties would be waived, in order that the question, if any, of the restoration of the sum to the Board of Education might be simply considered upon its merits." Mr. CURTIS would have it believed that the Chamberlain has raised technical objections to any procedure, which he will not waive. This he knows to be untrue. I am certainly unconscious of any technical objection. As no legal proceedings have been commenced against the Chamberlain, he has not been in a position to raise any objections, either technical or substantial, consequently he has had nothing to insist upon or to waive. If Mr. CURTIS had taken the first legal step to present the issue, and the Chamberlain had appeared and urged technicalities to prevent the substantial question of responsibility from being raised, then he might have been justified in arraigning the Chamberlain. But Mr. CURTIS only arraigns himself. Nearly two years have elapsed since the disputed check was paid, and the Clerk of the Board promised that the "proper tribunal" should in "due time" have the opportunity to decide as to his culpability and responsibility; yet the Clerk, during all this intervening time, has carefully avoided drawing any drafts which touch the disputed amount. Mr. CURTIS is employed as counsel, and after all his professional skill is exhausted in like effort "not to do it," he communicates to the Board the fact that he has not commenced any proceeding and has succeeded in doing nothing and attempting nothing except to try to throw the blame on the Chamberlain. Mr. CURTIS' effort to involve the Chamberlain is about as successful as his attempt to commence legal proceedings. His personal candor and fairness may be said to go hand in hand with his professional skill and alacrity. It is true I have waited patiently and repressively, for more than a month since Mr. CURTIS wrote his letter, for him to make another effort to begin, in the hope that I might be spared the necessity of making this communication—but the first step forward has not yet been taken. I respectfully submit that this will not answer. Somebody is responsible for this $17,500, and the question of responsibility ought to be decided by the "proper tribunal." Mr. BOSSE's "due time" for this purpose never comes, and Mr. CURTIS' "beginning" never begins. Through you I respectfully but earnestly invite, and urgently request, that legal proceedings shall be commenced to decide the question, if there be any question; or that the disputed amount shall be made up by the Clerk, who is charged with the responsibility. This condition of the affair should not be permitted to go on from year to year with such poor apologies for delay. I would be justified, after the unprofessional and unfair effort to involve me in the delay, in presenting some reasons from Mr. PALMER's communication why the long-threatened legal proceedings have not—I will not say dare not—been commenced; but I have no feeling in the matter, and will even freely forgive Mr. CURTIS, if he will only begin to do something in the premises, and I shall refrain. I intend, however, that this communication shall be as forcible a challenge to begin as courtesy of language will permit. But after this long lapse of time I consider it my duty to refer to the allegations of Mr. PALMER, which have not yet been controverted, as presented by the Clerk, for such explanation as they may furnish, and which, for convenience of consideration, may be subdivided as follows:

[illegible]

"Fourth—Mr. PALMER proceeds to say:

[illegible]

"Fifth—Mr. PALMER then asks the following questions, pertinent or impertinent, as they may be considered:

[illegible]

"Is it alleged that entries in the books of account of the Board of Education, to force a balance to correspond with that of the bank, were forged also?"

Mr. PALMER contends that the warrant is not a forgery—but, assuming the other aspect of the question, he proceeds to say:

"I should remark that the paying teller of this bank, who has filled his post so creditably heretofore, states he is confident that he must have paid the warrant to some person well known to him or satisfactorily identified, because it was payable for so large an amount to bearer, which is unusual, and was indorsed by the name of the President. This is his invariable rule, and if he had been notified of anything wrong in regard to this warrant, by the Clerk of the Board, at the time when the account and warrant were returned to him, on the 28th of April, when the facts were fresh, he would have been able to remember all the circumstances under which the warrant was presented and paid. But the Clerk of the Board, not disputing the account of the bank, and keeping possession of the warrant in question for twenty-three days without making the least intimation of its being wrong, brought the subject to his mind at so distant a period, that, necessarily having so many things to occupy him every moment of time, he cannot now recall the circumstances attending the presentation and payment.

"I suppose there cannot be a doubt in law or in equity that, whether the warrant in dispute is genuine, or, being a forgery, and the fact was kept concealed by the responsible officer of the Board of Education, designedly or through neglect, for such a period as to necessarily prevent the detection of the forger and allow of his escape with the money, the bank is equally absolved from any liability arising from the payment."

It will be seen that Mr. PALMER contends that if the warrant is a forgery, the long concealment of the fact, after it was brought to the attention of the Clerk, prevented the detection of the offender, insured his escape, and defeated the possibility of the recovery of the money, and, as between two public officers, that the one whose fault really caused the loss is responsible. One year and eight months of additional delay doubtless adds to the force of this plea.

May I not ask your efforts to induce the Board to take definite action in the premises? All that I desire is, that the question of responsibility shall be decided, so that the City shall not lose the money. This question can only be raised by the Board or its officers, and it ought not to be allowed to be longer delayed without any attempt to bring it to legal investigation.

Very respectfully yours,

PETER B. SWEENY,

Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

Commissioner HALL wished to have the letter read which President MCLEAN wrote to the City Chamberlain on the 28th of May, 1867, (a few days after the fraud was discovered,) informing that official of the forgery.

The letter was accordingly read, and the reply of the Chamberlain thereto was also read, in which Mr. SWEENY promised to present the matter before the Board of Directors of the Broadway Bank, and to report the result. Since that time, a Commissioner said, no communication had been received from the Chamberlain until this week.

Commissioner WEST offered a preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The City Chamberlain, in a communication to this Board of this date, intimates that he will waive all technical objections in the defence of a suit to recover the sum of $17,500, paid by him or his agents on a forged check alleged to have been drawn and signed by the officers of the Board; therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY and WM. E. CURTIS, the counsel retained by this Board to prosecute said suit, be and they are hereby directed to commence proceedings forthwith to recover said amount, and that the Finance Committee of this Board take all necessary measures to insure a speedy and proper settlement of the suit, and that the Committee report their conclusions at the next meeting of the Board.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Normal Schools were directed to advertise for proposals for the erection of a building for the accommodation of a Daily Normal School, on the lots purchased for a school site, on the northerly side of West Sixty-first-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.

The Finance Committee reported as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of $2,999,149 66 of the school moneys for the year 1869 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the several purposes, and in the amounts herein named, and paid, as may be required, by warrants drawn upon the City Chamberlain, subject to the by-laws, rules and regulations of this Board governing payments, viz.:

For the amount deficient in the liabilities of 1868	$[illegible]
For salaries of teachers in Ward Schools	1,7[illegible],000 00
For salaries of janitors in Ward Schools	[illegible],000 00
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools	110,000 00
For fuel for Ward and Evening Schools	90,000 00
For gas for Ward and Evening Schools	18,000 00
For supplies through the Depository, books, maps, charts, &c.	180,000 00
For support of Evening Schools, salaries, &c.	100,000 00
For support of Normal Schools, salaries, &c.	12,000 00
For support of Colored Schools, salaries, &c.	45,000 00
For rents of School premises	45,000 00
For salaries of superintendents, clerks, &c., of the Board of Education	[illegible],000 00
For incidental expenses of the Board of Education	30,000 00
For shop accounts, wages and expenses, preparing plans, specifications, inspection of buildings, and materials	10,000 00
For Corporate Schools—Annual apportionment, and including appropriations to Commissioners of Charities and Correction	70,000 00
For pianos for Ward Schools	6,000 00
For erecting a building for a Normal School	200,000 00
Total	$2,999,149 66

Resolved, That the sum of $480,881 34, being the unappropriated balance of the school moneys for the year 1869, be set apart and reserved, and paid as may be required, under appropriations to be previously made therefrom, for purchasing, leasing and procuring sites for erecting buildings, and for furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing buildings, and such other school purposes as are not already provided for.

The report was adopted.

It was resolved to direct the Comptroller to place the sum of $600,000 to the credit of the Board for educational purposes.

The Finance Committee recommended the appropriation of $60,648 for the erection of a new building for the use of Grammar School No. 34, in the Thirteenth Ward, the present edifice being too small and otherwise unadapted for school purposes. The resolution was adopted.

The sum of $11,579 was appropriated for furnishing School No. 62, in the Eleventh Ward, and $7,[illegible] for furnishing Primary School-house No. 16, in the Twenty-first Ward.

The Board then adjourned until the 17th inst.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Condition of the Department—Interesting Tabular Information Regarding the Work Performed by the Force.

The annual report of the Board of Metropolitan Police for the year ending Nov. 1, 1868, has come to hand. It is a bulky volume of 212 pages, the greater part being occupied with a series of exhaustive tables, showing the work performed by the force and the condition of the Department as it stands at present. Since the last report of the Board the station-house and prison accommodations for the use of the force have been considerably improved. In the Tenth, Eighth, Twenty-first, Thirty-second, Fifth, Third, Seventh, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first and Nineteenth Precincts new station-houses have either been erected, or extensive alterations or improvements have been perfected.

HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR WITNESSES.

Attention is called to the House of Detention for Witnesses, and it appears that, during the year ending Oct. 31, 1868, there were confined as prisoners, in fact and law, in this institution, 264 persons, 193 males and 71 females—264. The aggregate number of days these persons were detained is 3,882, equal to ten years, six months and eighteen days of one person. During the same period, in New-York and Brooklyn, 1,116 persons have been imprisoned in this institution, an aggregate of 25,881 days—equal to seventy years, nine months and twenty-one days' time of one person.

The report says: "The witnesses are generally poor, without friends in the City. Some of them have families dependent on them for the necessaries of life. They are all innocent, and have a natural right to their liberty and the earnings of such employment or business as they may choose to follow. Yet in derogation of these natural rights they are arbitrarily imprisoned upon the claim that the public good demands their presence and testimony on criminal trials. In some cases the innocent witness is imprisoned while the criminal is at large on bail, and finally escapes punishment. This system, instead of aiding, probably tends to embarrass the successful punishment of crime. Persons cognizant of facts which, if known, would tend to the arrest and conviction of a criminal, endeavor to avoid the hazard of being imprisoned as a witness for an uncertain period, by concealing their knowledge, or refusing to appear as prosecutor or witness. If they are themselves the victims of the crime, they often prefer to suffer the wrong, whatever it may have been, rather than incur the risk of further wrong by being imprisoned as a witness. During the year 1868 there were thirteen persons detained more than seventy days each. Seven of them over ninety days each. Five more than one hundred days each. One has been imprisoned 184 days, and is still in prison. The current expense of this institution for the year, paid by this department, has been $[illegible]. The property occupied for this purpose is worth probably more than $100,000, and would bring an annual rent of $10,000, making a total annual cost of $18,[illegible]."

HEALTH OF THE FORCE.

The health of the force is good, and the amount paid for lost sick time was $21,0[illegible], being $[illegible] more than the amount paid in 1867. The time lost by sickness is over 73 years for one man, or one year's time for 73 men. The number of deaths was [illegible], in a force numbering 2,[illegible]. A considerable portion of this sick time is chargeable to members of the force who are permanently sick or disabled, who would in any other service be discharged.

STATION-HOUSE LODGERS.

Mention is made of lodgers in station-houses, and the suggestion is made that it would be a charity well bestowed to provide, independent of the station-houses, lodging-houses under the charge of the Police, to be located in different portions of the City where the population is dense, of sufficient dimensions to receive all these wretched people. Four or six such establishments, built and adapted to the use, could be maintained at a very moderate current expense. In eight years, from 1861 to 1868 inclusive, the number of these lodgers has been 74[illegible],670, which is an average of 93,[illegible] per year. (See table annexed marked No. 5.) They are supplied with a place to sleep, upon naked wooden platforms, without beds or bedclothing, in rooms kept sufficiently warm to secure them from suffering or danger from cold. Separate apartments for men and women are provided.

LOST CHILDREN.

The number of lost children taken charge of and restored to their parents, and otherwise disposed of, for eight years, from 1861 to 1868, inclusive, appears to have been 45,708. The average for the four years from 1861 to 1864, inclusive, was 6,[illegible]. The average for the four years from 1865 to 1868, inclusive, was 5,[illegible], showing a decrease of [illegible].

PROPERTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

The business at the Property Clerk's office has increased to large proportions, and its thorough administration is a material benefit to those who lose property by accident, theft or robbery. It appears, by reference to the report of the Property Clerk, that for the year ending Oct. 31, 1868, the value of this property, delivered to owners at the several precincts and by the Detective and Court Squads, as estimated and valued by the several owners, was $1,[illegible]. The value of this property, delivered from the Property Clerk's office for the same period, and valued in the same manner, was $[illegible], making a total delivered to owners of $[illegible]. The portion of this property not claimed and sold in pursuance of the statute, was $[illegible]. Unclaimed cash, $[illegible]. Total cash receipts, $[illegible]. Deducting expenses of sale, $[illegible], left a balance of $[illegible], which in pursuance of law, was paid to the Trustees of the Police Life Insurance Fund. Total loss to owners, including expenses, was about .0[illegible] per cent. upon the total value of the property.

ARRESTS.

The number of arrests, from 1860 to 1868 inclusive, has been 604,[illegible], being an average of 6[illegible],[illegible]. The number arrested for 1868 was 78,[illegible], being [illegible] less than in 1867, but [illegible] more than the average for the past nine years.

THE FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.

The Fire Marshal's report is included in the report, who states that from the 25th of May to the 31st of October, he investigated the origin of [illegible] fires; that of the whole number of buildings damaged and destroyed, 284 were brick and [illegible] frame; that in [illegible] fires the loss amounted to less than $[illegible] each, and in three instances only the loss was upward of $100,000. The smallest loss during any one month was in July, $[illegible], and the largest in October, $[illegible]. The total loss amounts to $1,475,974, and the total insurance to $[illegible]. The amount of loss does not represent the actual loss sustained by the Insurance Companies; some losses not being covered by insurance, and some were compromised for a much smaller amount than originally claimed.

THE SANITARY POLICE.

Capt. BOWEN C. LORD, of the Sanitary Squad, states that during the year the following number of persons crossed the river ferries: Union Ferry, 40,000,000; Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee Ferry, [illegible]; Jersey City Ferry, 19,100,000; Hoboken Ferry, [illegible]; Staten Island Ferry, [illegible]; New-York and Elizabeth Ferry, [illegible]; Houston-street Ferry, [illegible]; Peck-slip and Grand-street Ferries, [illegible]; Greenpoint Ferry, [illegible]; Pavonia Ferry, [illegible]; Hunter's Point Ferry, [illegible]; Jackson-street Ferry, 1,600,000; North Shore Staten Island Ferry, 1,500,000; Hell Gate Ferry, [illegible]; Weehawken Ferry, [illegible]. Total, [illegible].

The squad reported the following nuisances: Privy vaults full, 7,[illegible]; privy vaults filthy, [illegible]; yards filthy, [illegible]; cellars filthy, [illegible]; sewers obstructed and filthy, [illegible]; stables filthy, [illegible]; houses filthy, [illegible]; slaughter-houses filthy, [illegible]; areas and alleys filthy, [illegible]; hog-pens filthy, [illegible]; vacant lots filthy, 77; cesspools and cisterns filthy, 141; sinks leaking and unsafe, 421; Sidewalks unsafe, 210; houses out of repair, [illegible]; stoops out of repair, 107; chimneys unsafe, 131; number of dead horses removed, 4,[illegible]; cows, 1[illegible]; goats, 217; sheep, [illegible]; hogs, [illegible]; dogs and cats, [illegible]; calves, or "bobs," [illegible]; bear, 1; total number of dead animals removed, 10,[illegible]. Unsound veal removed, [illegible] pounds; mutton, [illegible]; beef, [illegible]; pork, [illegible]; fish, [illegible]; poultry, [illegible]; total number of pounds removed, [illegible].

[illegible] Number of barrels of offal removed, [illegible].

TRUANTS.

There are seven men detailed to look after truant children, who visit our public schools daily, and receive from the teachers the names and residences of all absentees, and visit them at their homes, to find the cause of their absence from school. During the past year there have been reported by the teachers to the truant officers 5,[illegible] children as absentees or truants from school. All of these have been visited at their homes with the exception of 384, whose residences could not be found. Of the whole number reported, 5,175 were reported without cause.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasurer reports the

Total amount of receipts to be	$3,[illegible]
Total amount of disbursements	[illegible]
Balance on hand	$[illegible]

OCCUPATION OF PERSONS ARRESTED.

The occupation of those arrested during the year are as follows:

Artists	12	Coppersmiths	11
Actors	9	Drivers	219
Agents	21	Day's work	13
Apprentices	20	Dyers	3
Blacksmiths	182	Distillers	8
Bakers	68	Dentists	3
Barbers	48	Druggists	21
Boatmen	103	Editors	5
Brokers	46	Errand-boys	13
Bootblacks	18	Engineers	51
Bartenders	60	Engravers	13
Brewers	13	Farmers	26
Butchers	177	Fishermen	21
Boilermakers	30	Firemen	37
Bookbinders	29	Founders	93
Brushmakers	13	Finishers	11
Builders	27	Grocers	136
Clerks	580	Gardeners	53
Carpenters	226	Glass-workers	20
Cartmen	207	Gunsmiths	6
Coopers	106	Gamblers	11
Cabinetmakers	60	Housekeepers	1,407
Confectioners	18	Hotelkeepers	17
Cooks	92	Hatters	165
Caulkers	34	Harnessmakers	36
Contractors	57	Hostlers	46
Conductors	36	Jewelers	40
Clergymen	1	Junkmen	72
Coachmen	47	Laborers	4,065
Lawyers	35	Reporters	4
Leather-dressers	37	Seamen	320
Locksmiths	9	Servants	518
Merchants	249	Soldiers	74
Machinists	230	Seamstresses	51
Masons	361	Sailmakers	24
Musicians	38	Shoemakers	265
Manufacturers	30	Stonecutters	164
Millers	7	Saloon-keepers	397
Milkmen	73	Soapmakers	4
Milliners	1	Scholars	31
Nurses	8	Speculators	20
No occupation	4,[illegible]	Tobacconists	117
Officers, United States	10	Tailors	297
Officers, City	30	Tinsmiths	103
Pilots	13	Teachers	10
Polishers	19	Telegraph operators	6
Physicians	21	Thieves	6
Policemen	21	Upholsterers	16
Porters	54	Undertakers	4
Printers	157		

Among the incidental duties of the Department performed during the year ending Oct. 31, were the following: Lodgers accommodated, 13,718; lost children restored to their parents or guardians, 1,5[illegible]; accidents reported, 1,160; animals found astray and restored to their owners, 109; buildings found open and secured, 680; fires discovered, 217; violations of corporation ordinances, 1,238.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE.

The following is the aggregate force of the Metropolitan Police as reported on the 1st of November, 1868:

Precincts.	Capts.	Sergts.	Patrolmen.	Doormen.	Total.
First	1	4	[illegible]	2	7[illegible]
Second	1	4	60	2	67
Third	1	4	60	2	[illegible]
Fourth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Fifth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Sixth	1	4	[illegible]	2	71
Seventh	1	4	[illegible]	2	67
Eighth	1	4	54	2	61
Ninth	1	4	56	2	63
Tenth	1	4	56	2	63
Eleventh	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twelfth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Thirteenth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Fourteenth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Fifteenth	1	4	70	2	77
Sixteenth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Seventeenth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Eighteenth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Nineteenth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twentieth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-first	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-second	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-third	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-fourth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-fifth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-sixth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-seventh	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-eighth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Twenty-ninth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Thirtieth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Thirty-first	1	4	[illegible]	2	40
Thirty-second	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Court Squad			[illegible]		[illegible]
Sanitary Squad	1		[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Detective Squad	1		17	1	19
Special Detailed		1	15	4	[illegible]
House of Detention				3	3
Total, New-York	34	13[illegible]	1,9[illegible]	72	2,1[illegible]
Forty-first	1	4	40	2	47
Forty-second	1	4	34	2	41
Forty-third	1	4	30	2	[illegible]
Forty-fourth	1	4	44	2	51
Forty-fifth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Forty-sixth	1	4	38	2	[illegible]
Forty-seventh	1	4	17	2	[illegible]
Forty-eighth	1	4	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
Forty-ninth	1	4	32	2	[illegible]
Fiftieth	1	4	20	2	[illegible]
Inspector's Office	..	2	25	1	28
Total, Brooklyn	10	41	368	21	440
Richmond County.					
Fifty-first	1	2	25	..	28
Westchester County.					
West Farms	..	1	8	..	9
Yonkers	..	2	12	..	14
Total Westchester	..	3	20	..	23
Grand total	45	17[illegible]	2,[illegible]	9[illegible]	2,[illegible]

Central Park.

The following are some of the donations made to the Central Park since those last acknowledged: A pair of ostriches, presented by Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, Secretary Smithsonian Institute, Washington. They were caught while young in the interior of the Province of Rio Grande. The expenses of obtaining and forwarding them were kindly defrayed by WALTER S. BRADLEY, Esq., an American resident of Rio Grande. AARON YOUNG, Jr., United States Consul at Rio Grande, was instrumental in the presentation of these interesting specimens. An eagle and a peccary, presented by N. DEXTER, Esq., seventy-five green-house plants, many of them rare and valuable, presented by THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, M. D.; an Ashantee spear, from Africa, presented by Capt. MICHAEL STEVENSON; a Russian rabbit, presented by WM. E. SMITH, Esq.; a red fox, presented by Master FRED. LELAND; a Brazilian ostrich, a fine specimen, presented by Count DE MIRANDA; an American black bear, presented by LEDYARD BELL, Esq.; a deer, presented by Master SAMUEL GUITTMAN, and a bald eagle, presented by A. B. CORNELL, Esq.

Fires Yesterday.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of No. 317 Eighth-avenue, occupied by AARON ZACHARIAS as a millinery and fur store, who states that his stock, which was all destroyed, was valued at $12,000; insured in the Hope for $3,000, City of Brooklyn for $3,000, and the Lafayette for $2,000. The basement was occupied by GEO. SCHMIDT, barber, whose loss is $100; no insurance. The second floor and attic are occupied by ERASTUS MILLER as a dwelling; loss $500 on furniture; insured for $2,000 in the St. Nicholas. The building is owned by HENRY SIEKKE, and he sustained a loss of $1,500; insured for $4,000 in the Bowery.

At 11:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the cabin of the brigantine *Catharine Leed*, of Leith, England, Capt. SEEB, owner, as she lay at the foot of Forty-second-street, East River. The flames originated from the stove setting fire to the paneling. The loss on fixtures and cargo of lumber is $1,000, and the vessel is damaged to the extent of $1,000. The vessel and cargo are understood to be insured in England.

Hoboken Ferry Improvements.

The ferry-boat *James Rumsey* appeared Tuesday morning with a new improvement, viz.: an iron picket-gate to prevent passengers from leaving the boat until it is fast to the bridge. It seems to accomplish the purpose designed, and the other boats will probably be similarly furnished. The ferry-house at Barclay-street has been entirely rebuilt within a few months, house, bridges and all, and it is now very commodious and convenient. The Company contemplates building new boats in the course of the season, and has several other improvements in view.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Oyer and Terminer. No Circuit calendar.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
743—Heinemann et al. vs. Heard et al.		976—Osgood et al. Rec'rs vs. Barkman.	
682—Goddard vs. Mallory.		978—Dickerson et al. vs. Rydes et al.	
305—Bachman vs. Lemercier.		980—Brown vs. Bell, impleaded.	
910—Beleels vs. Walter.		984—Hoppock vs. Myer, impleaded.	
924—Williams vs. Jones.		986—Calkin vs. Finney.	
930—Hershfield et al. vs. Levy et al.		988—Hope vs. Provost.	
689—Aisch vs. The Mayor, &c.		990—Weinsmann vs. London et al.	
940—Payne vs. Livingston.		994—Hershfield vs. McDuff.	
968—Ehrlick vs. Lenheim.		998—Suffolk Glass Co. vs. Brown.	
964—Greene et al. vs. Briggs.		1004—Billings, Jr., vs. Lawlor.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1192—Judge vs. Manhattan Gaslight Co.	947—Hinsdale vs. Oakley.
830—Nichols et al. vs. Harris et al.	1264—Pullion vs. Shute.
889—Eaton et al. vs. Schulte.	949—Eagle M'f'g Co. vs. Barton et al.
1005—Foley vs. Barton et al.	1213—McGerry vs. Bogert et al.
510—Smith vs. Spencer et al.	1221—Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.
684—Harris M'f'g Co. vs. McCune et al.	1055—Glines et al. vs. Walters et al.
680—Schultze vs. Cummings.	787—Lots et al. vs. Myers.
597—Reed vs. Cummings.	603—Sanders vs. Bals et al.
561—Chard &c. vs. Compton.	612—Bitter vs. Boody.
	585—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
	686—Lawrence vs. Bressing.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Demurrer.

No. 5—McIntosh et al. vs. Fallon, survivor.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
139—Van Hook vs. Perkins et al.	165—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al.
162—Smith vs. Butler et al.	166—Holman et al. vs. Wetmore et al.
157—Lockwood vs. Farmer et al.	167—The People, et al. vs. Stephens.
158—Faber vs. Frankinthal, impleaded.	168—De Cantillon vs. Kavanagh et al.
159—Percival vs. Gilman et al.	169—Chapman et al. vs. Seligman et al.
160—Schaffmeyer et al. vs. Post et al.	170—Worthington vs. Lockwood et al.
161—Loughran vs. Kern.	171—Wilson et al. vs. Ninth-av. R. R. Co.
162—Lyon et al. vs. Kesner et al.	172—Field et al. vs. Delafield et al.
163—Lanier vs. Lanier.	173—Coats vs. Shean et al.
164—DeLoyer, Assignee, vs. Pike et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Campbell vs. Iron, &c.	176—Sullivan et al. vs. Williams et al.
54—Crosby vs. Barnes.	178—In rel. Hayes, lunatic.
55—Same vs. Same.	180—Nones vs. Baron.
58—Stephens vs. Clark.	186—Muller vs. Muller.
59—Fels vs. Sloane.	187—Pitman et al. vs. West. Union Tel. Co.
102—Lang vs. Bailey.	200—Kelly vs. Brewer et al.
103—Calkin, rec'r, vs. Manhattan Oil Co.	205—Herrick vs. Skidmore.
106—Crosby vs. Barnes et al.	216—Hawes et al. vs. Snyder et al.
107—Pratt vs. Barnes et al.	237—Crandall et al. vs. De Wolf.
110—Elmendorf vs. Savage.	241—Com. Ex. Ins. Co. vs. Buffalo City Ins. Co.
111—Garrety et al. vs. Dimick et al.	243—Com. Ex. Ins. Co. vs. Western Ins. Co.
125½—Spaulding vs. Mayer et al.	248—Warren vs. Warren.
141—Bourke vs. Russel.	265—Noah vs. Manhattan Coop'n Rel. Ass'n.
151—Gand & Sac. G. & S. M'g Co. vs. Buck.	272—Webber vs. Schaffer.
150—Howley vs. Tice.	275—Keegan vs. Walker et al.
151—Miller vs. Beise.	287—Gennerroth vs. Lessing.
152—Same vs. Same.	
158—Bingham, rec'r, vs. Disbrow et al.	
165—Matthews vs. Shaw.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
570—Spayers vs. Lambert.	162—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.
653—Cooper Union vs. Carey.	603—Requa vs. Bradford et al.
697—Dittmar vs. Delacey.	631—Reade vs. Waterhouse.
421—Clark vs. Gilmes.	633—Vassault vs. Murphy.
479—Sullivan vs. Herman et al.	635—Hanna vs. Schafer.
587—Beard, Admx., vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.	637—Dohman vs. Barker.
529—Harrison et al. vs. Smith.	639—Sherman et al. vs. Brantley.
	641—Weston vs. Florence Sewing Machine Co.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
421—Murdock vs. Mungins.	357—Stone vs. Petrol. Gas Co.
462—Siebel vs. Mahoney.	470—Hart vs. Devlin.
463—Read vs. Fuller.	471—Atkinson vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
465—Pettengill et al. vs. Bean.	473—Paris et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
467—Miller vs. Rose.	474—Helm vs. Rothman.
468—Williams vs. Day.	474—Rabidan vs. Dreyfous et al.
469—Smythe et al. vs. Depew.	475—Riecker et al. vs. Kehoe.
440—Burrell vs. Hurry.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1422—Henschel vs. Grosch.	1643—Holland vs. Schlesinger.
1440—Hallam vs. Gannon.	1640—Larman vs. Pennefather.
1444—Frank vs. Longham.	1644—O'Reilly vs. Brennan.
1499—Kearney vs. Godfrey.	1645—Prints vs. Phippany.
1581—Ferguson vs. Cladin.	1646—Kahn vs. Wash.
—Ouziek vs. Kelly.	1648—Stechler vs. Hoppe.
1586—Parker vs. Mills.	1650—Enright vs. Burk.
1587—Russell vs. Poonhale.	1651—Wood Manufacturing Co. vs. Stetson.
—Watts vs. Union Condensed Milk Co.	1654—Hoffman vs. Middleton.
1601—Von Lobenthal vs. Clark.	1655—Same vs. Same.
1603—Carpenter vs. Central Park N. & E. R. R. Company.	1656—Johnson vs. Berry.
1621—Rooney vs. McGaye.	1657—Bolte vs. Egan.
1622—Levy vs. Bache.	1658—Hall vs. Selma.
1627—Kruse vs. Lambert.	1659—Barnet vs. Hartog.
1641—Goldsmith vs. Schoenholt.	1663—Farrell vs. Duggan.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Charles Henry and Henry Hinckson, grand larceny.

The People vs. George Jones, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. George Jones, burglary.

The People vs. James McNamee, robbery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by John K. Hackett, Recorder.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Patrick Moore, robbery.

The People vs. Joseph Gross, Henry Wilson, Henry McCall, burglary.

The People vs. Frederick Baden, arson.

The People vs. Thomas McCormick, larceny from the person.

The People vs. James Devine, James Edwards, Andrew Wheeler, burglary.

The People vs. Joseph Crawford, burglary.

The People vs. Thomas McMahon, burglary.

The People vs. James Shepherd, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Wm. Rea, burglary.

The People vs. Stephen Boyle, alias Edward Frank, alias Edward Burrell, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Patrick Martin, burglary.

The People vs. Charles Edward, felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. John Smith, burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
8—Sanderson vs. Candwell.	212—Oakes vs. Wall.
139—Doherty vs. Higgens.	214—Dike vs. Erie Railway Company.
143—Platt vs. Duryea.	52—Ward vs. Ward.
158—Wilson vs. African Civilization Society.	204—Hudson vs. Wandle.
159—Bryan vs. Wood.	206—Mangles vs. Mehboldt.
183—Harris vs. Payne.	217—Case vs. Abendroth.
186—Smallwood vs. Pruyn.	218—Walbridge vs. Allison.
188—Rennie vs. Babcock.	219—Doherty vs. Bialk.
207—Bradley vs. Hennessy.	220—Crosier vs. Boston and New-York Steamboat Co.
211—Laing vs. Girandy.	
211½—— vs. ——.	

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
61—Kilhols vs. Zimmermann.	76—Magnussen vs. Hoagland.
66—Kukalkorn vs. Mohl.	77—Stanborn vs. Traver.
67—Stanbrook vs. Lyons.	78—Rhodes vs. Syckle.
68—Allen vs. Blakely.	79—Kelly vs. Salt Co. of Onondaga.
69—Roth vs. Lind.	80—Cassidy vs. Davis.
70—Gardiner vs. Wallace.	81—Barber vs. Harrington.
71—Groves vs. Frith.	82—Butterworth vs. Clute.
72—Doran vs. Higginson.	83—Dawson vs. Sweney.
73—Newbern vs. Parker.	84—Hardy vs. Kesler.
74—Morrison vs. Dalley.	
75—Link vs. Smith.	

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATE CORPORATIONS—THE POWER TO TAX SHARES HELD BY NON-RESIDENTS—DOES IT EXIST UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION?

J. B. Page, Treasurer of Vermont, vs. E. Blake.—This action was brought to restrain the Treasurer of the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company from paying, and the Treasurer of Vermont from collecting, a State tax of one per cent. upon stocks of the Company held by the petitioner. In 1854 the Legislature of Vermont passed an act requiring the Treasurers of all railroad corporations within the State to pay annually into the Treasury of the State a tax of one per cent. on all the shares held in such corporations by persons residing without the State, whenever such corporations pay an annual profit of six per cent. or more. In 1861, the Vermont and Canada Road, by its profits, came within the provisions of this law, and an attempt being made to collect the tax on the stock of the petitioner, he being a non-resident, this action was brought to enjoin the proceeding. On the trial of the cause in the Circuit Court for the District of Vermont, Judge SMALLEY held the act authorizing the tax to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and invalid as to the petitioner, and as to all other citizens of the United States who are non-residents of Vermont and stockholders in corporations therein. From that decree appeal was taken to this Court, where it is maintained that that provision of the Constitution which says that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," does not prohibit the tax in question. The construction of this provision, as held below, confounds the word "citizen" with the word "residents;" and claims for the citizens of any one State all the privileges and immunities of the residents in this and every other State. Such a construction is unauthorized and unpracticable. It is the citizen's privilege to vote at elections, but it is not true that a citizen of any one State has the right to exercise this privilege in each of the several States of the Union at the same time; and because the laws of the several States confine the privilege of voting to the resident citizens. It is not true, then, that when a State allows a privilege only to a resident, and forbids it to all others, that it thereby infringes this provision of the Constitution. The law allows the privilege to the resident, and not to the citizen of the State, except as a resident, and therefore it cannot be claimed by citizens of other States, for they certainly cannot claim more privileges than the citizen of the State. The clear, true, and unquestionable construction of this provision of the Constitution is, that no State, by its legislation, shall forbid to the citizens of another State any privilege or immunity which it allows to its own. But it is equally clear that no State is by this provision compelled to grant or allow to the citizens of another State what it forbids to its own. Every State may grant to its citizens whatever privileges or immunities it thinks proper and such only, provided it deserves the same to be enjoyed by the citizens of the other States on the same conditions and under the same circumstances. The privilege of voting being confined to residents makes no distinction between the citizens of the States. Taxing higher the property in a State belonging to a non-resident, than the same kind of property belonging to a resident, makes no distinction between the citizens of the different States. It subjects that species of property, belonging as well to its own citizens as to the citizens of other States, to the same discriminating tax, unless they are residents, and it relieves them all alike, on their being or becoming residents. The tax complained of in this case is laid on that part of the capital stock of which non-residents are holders, but it is precisely the same on citizens of Vermont as on the citizens of other States. It reaches all who are non-residents, and it reaches none who are residents, of whatever State they are citizens. The appellee contends that the shares of a non-resident stockholder in this corporation cannot be taxed by the State, because the State has no jurisdiction over the person of the holder, and none over his property, for the property is just as much away from the State as the person is, and precisely as the property of a non-resident creditor, in the debts due him from a resident, is beyond the power and control of the State where the debtor resides. The property is a mere right of the creditor or shareholder, and so must inhere in him personally. The idea of a right separate from the person to whom it belongs is impossible. The obligation or duty corresponding to the right does and must exist elsewhere, for it resides in another being. It is no answer to this view to say that this corporation being the creature of State law, State law may therefore impose upon the persons having property in it such burdens and exactions as the Legislature may see fit, because no such right to interfere with the private property of the shareholder was reserved to the State in the charter, but on the contrary, it was provided that the shares should be personal property, and no limitation was made as to who or what class of persons should own them, and under these provisions the stock was taken and became the individual property of the shareholders; after which, upon settled principles, the State could not recede from or alter its contract, or change the nature or impair the value of the property which it had permitted persons to acquire in the corporation. Besides, if the principle claimed were conceded, it would follow that the Legislature of a State might confiscate, at its mere will and pleasure, the whole property which a corporation had acquired under its statutory creation, and thus destroy, by a mere arbitrary edict, not only the franchises and privileges which it had conferred upon the corporation, but all the property of private persons which had been invested in its operations. The late Jacob Collamer was formerly counsel in this case, maintaining the right of the State to pay the tax. It is now represented by Ex-Senator Poland for the appellant, and Senator Edmunds for the appellee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

WHISKY CASE—POSTPONEMENTS.

The United States vs. Leipsinger, Berringer and Callahan.—Indictment for the illegal removal and concealment of distilled spirits. Mr. Runkle, counsel for Berringer, moved a postponement on account of the sickness of his client, and read the affidavits of his attendant physician and another person, to the effect that he was ill and confined to his bed.

District-Attorney Courtney said that he did not like to oppose an application of the kind, but that it was a very remarkable coincidence that in every case moved for trial a postponement was desired on account of sickness. He also claimed that the affidavits did not clearly show that the defendant could not be present.

The Court stated that there had been many postponements for this cause, and announced that hereafter when sickness, either of counsel or parties, is relied upon as a ground for making an application to postpone, the moving party must, if the District-Attorney requires it, be prepared to prove the fact of the illness by a witness upon the stand, who will be subject to cross-examination by the District-Attorney. A postponement was granted in this case till to-morrow, when the above rule will be applied to it, as also to all other cases.

LETTER-STEALING.

The United States vs. Thomas Collum.—Indictment for embezzling and destroying a letter from the Post Office. The defendant withdrew his former plea and pleaded guilty.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A CLAIM AGENT.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

United States vs. Thomas Newton.—The defendant is a claim agent, at No. 25 Pine-street. He was arrested on complaint of Michael Mack, of No. 222 Cherry-street, who charges him with obtaining $100, due John Mack, complainant's brother, by making a false and fraudulent power of attorney. The complainant alleges, in his affidavit, that his brother had a claim on the Government for the above-named amount for bounty, and had given him (complainant) a power of attorney to receive it, having previously employed L. Brown & Co., the predecessors of defendant in the claim business, to collect it; that he, (complainant,) his brother being absent in California, frequently applied to Brown and his successor for the money, but was told it had not been received from Washington; that he (complainant) subsequently received official notice, by letter, from Washington that the claim had been paid to defendant; that he exhibited this letter to defendant, who then acknowledged having received it, but said it had been paid to one John S. Bliss, who held a power of attorney from John Mack to receive it. Complainant then caused defendant's arrest, on the ground that the alleged power of attorney could not be genuine, it being dated at a time when complainant's brother was in California.

The defendant gave $2,000 bail to appear at an examination to-day.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE GREAT SMUGGLING CASE—DISCHARGE OF THE DEFENDANTS.

The defendants in this case, Simon and Sigismund Guiterman, have been discharged, the Government confessing its inability to produce testimony against them adequate to warrant their being held for trial.

A civil suit instituted against the Guitermans, to recover from them the amount they are alleged to have defrauded the Government out of, by smuggling goods into this port, has been compromised by the Guitermans paying to the Government $25,000.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Cardozo and G. G. Barnard.

THE NICOLSON AND STAFFORD PAVEMENTS—WOODEN PAVEMENTS APPROVED.

Wm. B. Astor and J. J. Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.—Peter Dolan vs. The Same.—These cases were briefly alluded to in the TIMES of yesterday. They are both included in the opinion of Judge Ingraham, who delivered the decision of the Court. The opinion recites the law and the facts at length. We are able merely to give a brief synopsis.

Judge Ingraham says substantially that in the former of these cases a resolution and ordinance had been passed to pave Thirty-third-street with Nicolson pavement. An injunction was granted to prevent such pavement. In the second case a similar ordinance had been passed to pave Seventh-avenue with Stafford pavement, and an injunction granted to prevent the same. The injunction on argument, before the Special Term in the first case, was dissolved, and in the second case was continued. Both cases were appealed to the General Term. He then proceeds as follows: The two cases present the same questions for consideration. The grounds upon which the injunction was granted were, that these pavements were each patented, and could not be the subject of competition among contractors; and that the corporation would not contract for its use or cause such pavement to be laid down without a violation of the charter. By the thirty-eighth section of the act of 14th April, 1857, it is provided, whenever any work is necessary to be done or any supplies needful for any purpose which is to be undertaken or furnished for the corporation, and the same shall involve an expenditure of more than $250, the same shall be by contract. It is also provided that such contract shall be made on public notice and given to the lowest bidder, and by the act of April, 1861, all contracts shall be awarded to the lowest bidder. The right to use the pavement being secured by patent to the Nicolson Pavement Company in one case, and to individuals in the other case, it is contended that as no competition can take place in regard to doing this work, there can be no offer for bids that can be of any avail; and therefore, the corporation by provision of the charter cannot contract for these pavements with the patentees, and are virtually prohibited from using the same. The real question is, whether when a municipal corporation is required by its charter to accept bids for work and materials, patented articles or modes of doing work are prohibited by that provision, because such articles or modes of doing work cannot be the subject of competition. The Legislature could not have required competition for an article which but one person could furnish, or for work which but one person could perform; and I think it equally reasonable to suppose that if they intended to use patented articles they could have used language applicable to such purpose by an express prohibition. I cannot avoid the conclusion, says the Judge, that the difficulty arising in this case did not occur to the Legislature in passing the statute. This carries us down to the question whether the statute prohibits the use of everything patented. It is well-recognized law that the intent of the Legislature is to be sought for and carried out as the expense of departures from the literal interpretations of the statute. We must consider such provision as intended to apply where it can be available. To say that the Legislature intended that bids should be received for what can be furnished only by one, and that the lowest bid shall be accepted without any right to refuse the work or reject the bid, would put the City, bound hand and foot, at the mercy of the patentee, and liable to pay any price that might be imposed, and to say that in such cases the City should not in any way use patented articles would be to deprive them of all improvements and matters necessary to the municipal Government, and leave them to travel in the same paths in which their predecessors trod, without benefit from any new discoveries of science or any advance in modes of work applicable to public use. The statute does not require any such construction. On the contrary, I think the intent of the Legislature was to require all materials and work that could be performed by different persons, to be the subject of competition. The very object of the provision was to obtain bids from different persons, and thereby diminish the cost, not to place it in the power of one to impose any cost upon the City because no one could compete as to the work. As it is apparent the law did not in terms prohibit the use of patented articles or work, we are not warranted in the conclusion that any intent existed to deprive the City in cases where the interest of the City required the use of such articles or work, of using in the only way in which it could be done, namely, by a special contract. Judge INGRAHAM then reviews a number of cases decided in the Court of Appeals upholding the conclusion that such work could only properly be done by special contract, and concluded as follows: Such, I think, is the proper rule applicable to the pavements in question. With many they are thought to be desirable. Being patented there can be no competition of any value as to laying them down, and these pavements can only be used by special contracts with those who hold the right to their use. The objection that these resolutions were fraudulent or passed by corrupt means, is answered by the fact that this relates to the legislation of the Common Council and not to the making of the contract, and that such an objection to a law cannot be the subject of inquiry in a private action. My conclusion is that these injunctions cannot be sustained. In the case of Dolan vs. The Mayor et al., &c, the order of the Special Term sustaining the order must be reversed and the injunction dissolved, with $10 costs. In Astor vs. The Mayor et al., the order dissolving the injunction must be affirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

THE COAL-SLIDE CASE.

James W. Steed vs. Eloise J. Fuller.—The jury in this case yesterday rendered a verdict against the defendant for $1,000 damages and costs.

Judge Culver for plaintiff; Mr. Flanagan for defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert and a Jury.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE UNDER THE TWO-THIRD ACT.

John H. Morrow vs. Alpheus Freeman.—This case, which has occupied several days, has just been concluded. It involved nearly all the legal questions which arise under objections to the sufficiency of an insolvent's discharge under what is known as the Two-third act. It seems that the defendant failed in this City in business in 1854, and made an assignment. Being unable to pay his debts in full, in 1859 be applied, with what he claimed to be two-thirds of his creditors, under the statute, to be discharged from his debts. No one appearing to oppose, his discharge was granted. Recently several creditors having judgments against him, in order to test the validity of his discharge, sued him in Kings County and in this district on such judgments, and the sole defence interposed was the discharge under the act. On the trial the plaintiff claimed judgment on many grounds, and among them, First—That the nature of the indebtedness of the creditors who signed the petition was not fully stated in their affidavits. Second—That the affidavits appeared to be sworn to some four or five months before the petition for discharge was presented. Third—That various affidavits as to service of notices, &c., were defective. Fourth—That it did not appear that the notice to creditors had been served, and published as long as required by law. Fifth—That there were several hundred dollars less than two-thirds in amount of creditors that signed the petition.

The Court held that such objections as matters of law could not avail in this action; that they must be urged at the time the application for discharge was heard, or be presented on *certiorari* on appeal.

The plaintiff then presented those facts and other charges of alleged fraud on the part of defendant in procuring the discharge to the jury. The Court submitted the evidence under instructions as to the law to the jury—and the jury rendered a verdict for defendant, thus sustaining his discharge.

Messrs. Vernam & Cantine for plaintiff.

George W. Parsons for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Brady.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

George Putnam Smith vs. Peter Cooper et al.—Objection was taken yesterday before his honor Judge BRADY, to the order of discovery heretofore issued in this case, on the ground that the petition as well as the affidavit should state distinctly and specifically the papers sought to be discovered, and being deficient therein was therefore insufficient on which to found such order. The circumstances out of which the cause of action arose are disclosed by the affidavit of plaintiff, of which the following is the substance: That a certain bond was issued by the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company for $1,000 to one Holbrook, who transferred it to plaintiff; that about the 2d of March, 1854, the Company being embarrassed for want of funds, made an agreement with certain gentlemen, defendants in the action, styling themselves "associates," viz.: Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Moses Taylor, Marshal O. Roberts and Chandler White, for the transfer of the property and franchises of the Company to these gentlemen, and by virtue of which agreement the "associates" agreed on their part to pay the bonded and other debts of the Company, among which was the bond on which plaintiff now brings action. That agreement was deposited in the office of David Dudley Field, Esq., for safe keeping, and the plaintiff deeming it necessary to enable him to frame his complaint, obtained the order for its production, or a sworn copy thereof, and to the regularity of which order defendants take objection. Decision reserved.

Judge Slosson for motion. David D. Field, Jr., opposing.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Morris vs. Cunniskey; reference ordered.

De witt vs. Frost; motion granted, $10 costs to abide the event, with a stay for 20 days.

John N. Prior vs. Hattie M. Prior; reference ordered as to alimony and counsel fee.

M. S. Isaacs vs. A. H. Beavey; motion denied, with $5 costs.

Fountain vs. Kellogg; motion granted.

Manning, Jr. vs. Haller; motion denied; $5 costs to abide the event.

Seigel vs. Head; reference ordered.

Brett et al. vs. E. W. Van Voorhis et al.; motion granted.

Derwaldt vs. Williams; motion granted.

Joseph Adler vs. Morris H. Erey; attachment vacated, with $7 costs.

Richard C. Beamish, Receiver, &c., vs. Belcher et al.; motion for Receiver to file security for costs denied—costs to abide the event.

Haviland vs. Comstock et al.; motion granted, $5 costs to abide the event.

W. B. Conant vs. E. Y. Ten Eyck; motion granted.

Hoffmeister vs. Cockroft; attachment vacated unless summons be served within five days and $10 costs be paid.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Judge Friedman.

Albert H. Hicks vs. Mrs. Brue; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs.

William Silk vs. John Carroll; motion granted.

George F. Gray vs. James Fisk, Jr.; motion granted in part.

George F. Gray vs. James Fisk, Jr.; motion granted on terms.

Catharine Flock vs. James E. Trott; motion granted and cause referred.

James E. Trott vs. —— Lewis, doing business as the New-York and Long Branch ——; motion granted.

Ann B. Burling vs. Robert H. Haydock; motion granted, and extra allowance of five per cent. ordered.

Luther Redfield vs. James A. Dorman; motion denied.

The Massachusetts Life Insurance Company vs. James Carpenter; motion granted.

Lewis Buchanan et al. vs. Simon Morgenroth; motion granted.

William Starrett vs. Fay H. Purdy; inquest set aside, and defendant allowed to come in and defend upon payment by the defendant to the plaintiff of all costs to the present time, and the execution of a bond, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Justice of this Court, conditioned for the payment by the defendant of any judgment which may be recovered against him in this action.

Kate Bumstead vs. Lucinda Weed et al.; motion granted.

David T. Blount vs. Sarah L. Blount; alimony of $10 per week and counsel fee of $150 allowed.

William H. Banks et al. vs. Henry Dieffenbach; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Charlotte S. Hoffman vs. Edward Hoffman; motion granted.

John Stein vs. Kaufman Bachrach; motion granted.

Samuel Epstein vs. Peter Rowe et al.; motion granted.

Charlotte S. Hoffman vs. Edward Hoffman; motion granted and referee appointed.

Herman Dobreen et al. vs. S. Loesser et al.; motion granted.

Louisa Konitsky et al. vs. Henry S. Mayer et al.; extra allowance of $8,184 granted.

Fredrika Schlamp vs. Louis Schlamp; motion granted and issues settled.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning there were three pleas of guilty received, and one trial resulted in a conviction. Four sentences were pronounced, several pleadings of not guilty were received and the trials set down. Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings said that he should hereafter receive no pleas, except for the offences alleged in the indictments.

THE PARK BANK CASE.

Francis E. Hinton, who attempted on the 22d of January to rob the Park Bank, was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery. Recorder HACKETT, saying that the robbery was of a daring and aggravated character, sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for five years.

SENTENCE FOR THEFT.

John Feeley, an overgrown boy, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen a new coat from the front of a clothing store, stating that he was intoxicated at the time. The Recorder asked the prisoner if he had any evidence of good character, to which the prisoner replied that he had been in the army and had no friends in this City. The Recorder said he would give him the benefit of a doubt in the matter, and send him to the State Prison for one year.

Wm. Hastings, a miserable, loaferish looking man, plead guilty to a charge of grand larceny, asserting that he was under the influence of liquor. The Recorder said he wanted to make an example of such cases, and sentenced him to two years and six months in the State Prison.

A PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

Stephen Hardsworth, arraigned for larceny from the person, pleaded not guilty, and received a trial. The evidence established the fact that the prisoner, with another man, succeeded in picking the pocket of a porter of the house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-street, on the 24th of October, 1868. The porter caught the prisoner, who had in his possession the complainant's pocket-book, containing $900. The counsel for the prisoner gave the statement made by his client, in which he claimed that he had picked up the pocket-book. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner, failing to produce any evidence regarding his previous character, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months. The prisoner asserted that he did not produce evidence of character because of his wife and children.

A SINGULAR CHARGE.

The case of Charles J. Murdock and Thomas Passmore, indicted for burglary, was called, and the trial of Murdock proceeded with. The evidence, as far as developed, was of a singular character. The complainant, Hezekiah A. Brayton, testified that on the night of Oct. 28 his room was robbed of a watch and other valuables; that he saw a man at the bureau in his room, and chased him out of the door, and that the man ran up stairs. He was confident that the prisoner Murdock was the man, although he did not see his face. The robbery was committed in the Westmoreland Hotel, in Union-square.

Mr. George Roberts, the proprietor of the hotel, testified as to the arrangement of the rooms in his house, and finding the stolen property in the yard after the prisoners had been taken to the Station-house. An office boy testified that the prisoners had a room in the hotel on the night of the robbery. Mrs. Barker, the housekeeper of the hotel, stated that she occupied the room next to the one occupied by the prisoners, and hearing the noise of the chase after the robbers thought she heard two men go into the prisoner's room. At this point the Court adjourned until 11 A. M. today, when the trial will be resumed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 3, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the forenoon were chiefly at 135¾ ₩ cent. Near the close of business the price fell off to 135½ ₩ cent., the Gold Room closing comparatively weak. The abundant offering of Foreign Exchange partially influenced the lower market. The rain-storm made the demand for the Custom-house quite light. Gold Customs received, $225,000.

The Foreign Exchanges are in free supply in the line of short sight bills and Cable transfers on London. This fact was quite manifest in the condition of the market yesterday, and is made the more striking to-day by offers to transfer Money to London by Cable as cheap as 110½ ₩ cent., while 110¼ ₩ cent. was the best offer for large sums. The standard drawers of 60-day Exchange yielded [illegible] of 1 ₩ cent. from the outside quotation for several days past of 109¾ ₩ cent., and some of their bills were sold

end-hand on the street as low as 109½ ₩ cent., net. The supply of Cotton and other Merchant Exchange is still reported as moderate, but the response of the Liverpool Cotton market to New-York prices, this week, may soon change this apparent scarcity of bills. Meanwhile the offerings of short sight Bills and Cable transfers from three or four, (if not a large number,) of the private Banking Houses connected by branch houses or joint account operations in American Stocks, with London, Frankfort and Amsterdam, supply all the Exchange needed for the trade demand, and we are satisfied, after careful inquiry, that the volume of business in our Public Funds and in Pacific Railway Bonds and a number of the Western Railway Stocks, with the three great European markets referred to, is daily on the increase, not only as to the amounts taken or advanced upon, or both, but in the range of securities dealt in. We cannot undertake to predict the end of this operation or the ultimate effect, in case of the disturbance of the peace or money markets of the Old World, but the immediate facts are that the continued cheapness of Money in England and on the Continent, and the much larger rates of interest afforded from this side, together with the speculative elements now at work in England, Germany and Holland are materially influencing our Foreign Exchanges, and restraining all export demand for Gold Coin at a time when our trade balances, owing to the larger imports of Goods, and the recent delays in the shipments of Cotton, would seem to be running against us.

The Cable telegrams from Liverpool to-day point to the probable complete success of the American speculation in Cotton. The fight between the Manchester trade and the holders of and speculators in American Cotton has been a severe one, and the chances frequently inclining, of late, to the defeat of the *Bull* party. But the scale has now turned, by reason either of a substantial improvement in the demand for Goods and Yarns on Manchester, or from the awakened apprehension of Spinners of short supplies from this side unless at advanced prices. Upland Middlings were sold in Liverpool this morning at 12 pence sterling, to arrive.

Money was in good demand to-day at 7 ₩ cent., and at this rate lenders were ready to place large balances on call with the Stock Brokers. The exceptions were again at 6 ₩ cent. to some of the leading firms dealing in the Public Funds. The Funds were advanced on all the United States 5-20s, and also on the 10-40s and 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, mainly on a strong demand for home investment and on foreign orders to buy, but in some measure on a change of feeling among the Street speculators, who are now larger buyers than sellers. The 5-20s of 1862 left off 113¾; the new of 1867, 108⅝ ₩ cent.; 10-40s, 108⅛ ₩ cent., and the other Gold bearing Bonds in like proportion.

There was a considerable business done in the Southern State Bonds, without material change in prices from yesterday's quotations. The Railways opened, after the buoyant market of last night, at lower figures, led by free offers in the Long Room to sell New-York Central at 165@164@165½ ₩ cent. This feeling, however, was soon changed at the Boards of the Exchange, and the Vanderbilt Roads all advanced again—Central to 165, Harlem to 140@138, and Hudson to 136@137 ₩ cent. The Western Roads also recovered their *Bullish* tone; while the Miscellaneous Shares were lower on Pacific Mail and steady on Western Telegraph. The demand continues good for nearly all the Western Railway Mortgages.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. Gold left off weak:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅝	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	108½	108⅝
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅝	67⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	58	57¾
Missouri Bonds	86⅝	86⅝
North Carolina Bonds, old	63	63¾
New-York Central	165⅞	165⅞
Reading Railway	96⅝	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	131	130⅝
Northwest Common	84⅛	83⅞
Northwest Preferred	92¾	91⅝
Michigan Southern	95	94⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	121	120⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	94¼	93¾
Pacific Mail Company	118⅞	117¾
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81¼
St. Paul Common	66⅞	66⅛
Toledo and Wabash	65⅞	65⅞
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅞	105¼
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅞	38⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of N. America	109½
Merchants'	123½	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	131
America	148	Nassau	106
Phenix	105½	Corn Exchange	126
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Continental	98½
State of New-York	114	Commonwealth	109
Commerce	121	Imp't'rs & Trad'rs'	137
Mechs. B'k'g Assoc.	117	Central National	108½
Ocean	107	Fourth National	101
American Exch.	116½	Ninth National	108½
Bank of Republic	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,201,675 97; total payments, $1,095,578 89; balance, $84,119,970 70. The receipts include for Customs, $294,000; for Gold Notes, $79,000.

The following card from Mr. THOMAS EAKIN, of No. 38 Nassau-street, one of our most respectable and responsible private Bankers, will sufficiently explain the use of his name in connection with the recent delivery of Union Pacific Bonds, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the Company:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In duty to myself I beg leave to refer to a Po[illegible] [illegible] statement in your paper of this date, about a delivery of Union Pacific Railroad Company's bonds at my office.

In the course of business I have frequently loaned money to Messrs. WATERHOUSE, PEARL & Co., in New-street, of this City, and on the 18th ult. I loaned them $100,000, in two checks for $50,000 each, payable to their order, receiving from them at same time as collateral $120,000 of Union Pacific Railroad bonds.

The loan was paid off a few days thereafter and the bonds surrendered.

No other party was known to me in making this loan but the above firm.

By inserting the above you will oblige

THOMAS EAKIN.

Erie Road—Sept. 30, 1868.

The following are the figures reported by the President and Acting Superintendent to the State Engineer, as to the close of last September. Subsequent to this date and before the commencement of the Belmont litigation, the Common Stock had been increased from $37,765,300 to $60,000,000.

STOCK AND DEBTS.

	Amount.
Amount of stock subscribed	$46,302,210 00
Amount paid in, as by last report	[illegible]
Total amount now paid in of capital stock	46,302,210 00
Funded debt, as by last report	[illegible]
Total amount now of funded debt	[illegible]
Floating debt, as by last report	[illegible]
The amount now of floating debt	4,896,735 31
Total amount now of funded and floating debt	[illegible]
Average rate, per annum, of interest on funded debt, ₩ cent.	[illegible]

† Including $8,536,910 Preferred Stock.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.

	By last Report.	By present Report.
For graduation and masonry	[illegible]	$1,701,642 11
Telegraph	12,528 33	[illegible]
Superstructure, including iron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger and freight stations, buildings and fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Engine and car-houses, machine shops, machinery, and fixtures	1,008,513 36	[illegible]
Land, land damages, and fences	136,593 36	[illegible]
Locomotives and fixtures, and snow-plows	2,066,311 06	2,673,611 06
Passenger and baggage cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight and other cars	3,077,593 06	2,654,766 77
Pavonia Ferry	173,290 59	[illegible]
New-York and Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Discount on sale of convertible bonds, &c.		3,774,320 40
Total cost of road and equipment	$49,247,766 70	[illegible]

EXPENSES OF OPERATING THE ROAD.

	Amount.	Passenger transportation.	Freight transportation.
Office expenses, stationery, &c.	$187,271 01	$46,542 75	$140,728 26
Agents and clerks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Labor, loading and unloading freight	672,361 73	....	672,361 73
Porters, watchmen, and switch tenders	169,476 00	42,402 90	127,073 10
Wood and water station attendance	18,861 36	4,724 12	14,137 47
Conductors, baggage and brakemen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enginemen and firemen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuel, cost and labor of preparing for use	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and waste for engines and tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil and waste for freight cars	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Oil and waste for passenger and baggage cars	10,623 81	10,623 81	....
Loss and damage of goods and baggage	170,265 84	....	170,265 84
Damage for injury of persons	130,135 37	130,135 37	....
Damage to property, including damages for fire and cattle killed on road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General superintendence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contingencies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EARNINGS AND CASH RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

First—Earnings.

From passengers, trains	[illegible]
From freight	10,780,975 [illegible]
From other sources	[illegible]
Total	$14,[illegible]

Second—Receipts.

From passengers	$2,744,416 40
From freight	[illegible]
From other sources, as follows, viz:	
Mails	[illegible]
Storage	[illegible]
Telegraph	[illegible]
Rents	[illegible]
Pavonia Ferry	[illegible]
Total	$14,[illegible]

Third—Payments other than for construction.

Transportation expenses	$11,[illegible]
Hudson River Ferry	[illegible]
Operating telegraph	[illegible]
Hire of cars	[illegible]
Internal revenue tax	[illegible]
Loss on Lake Erie steamers	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]
Total	$11,[illegible]
Interest on mortgage debt	[illegible]
Rent of Railroads	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Total	$14,[illegible]
Surplus Oct. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Less surplus to credit of income account, Jan. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Balance	[illegible]
Less dividend on preferred stock as of Jan. 7, 1868	[illegible]
Surplus deduct	[illegible]
Total	$14,[illegible]
Surplus Oct. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Total	$14,[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offers a limited amount of its First Mortgage Bonds at par. One thousand miles of the line west from Omaha are now completed, and the whole grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in the Summer of 1869.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments, and give over eight per cent. on the investment. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street, and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets, with full particulars, on application.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—Continue salable and steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) [illegible] for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,173 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request and held with much firmness, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17c.; Rio, [illegible], in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quite active, excited and firmer again to-day, but closes tamely at the annexed quotations. The reported sales add up 10,400 bales, (of which 242 bales were to arrive,) including [illegible] bales to speculators, [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners and 2,315 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 100 bales Low Middling, for February and March delivery, at 29½c., and 250 bales Low Middling, for March and April delivery, at 29½c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	27½	27¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	28½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	29½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request and rather easier in price. Sales have been reported of 6,600 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western [illegible]; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at [illegible]; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 15@$7 50, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at [illegible] ₩ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

Southern Flour continues inactive and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. [illegible]. California Flour rules dull [illegible]. Rye Flour continues in moderate request [illegible]. Corn Meal is in less demand [illegible].

Wheat Flour continues dull and heavy [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull to-day, and prices have been depressed. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms, and No. 2 Spring at $1 57@$1 60, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Corn has been freely offered, and has been moderately active at, however, lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 53,000 bushels at 89c.@92½c. for New Mixed Western; $1 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 87c.@95c. for New White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₩ bushel. Rye is in more demand at $1 50@$1 57 ₩ bushel; sales, 3,400 bushels. Barley continues quiet at unaltered rates. Barley Malt is dull at [illegible] ₩ bushel. Oats have been in moderate demand and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,000 bushels Western at 74c. in store, and 74½c.@75c. for immediate delivery, ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in slack demand at 80c.@85c. for shipping and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 90c.@$1 25 for long and short, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet, since our last, including American, at 8c.@14c. for new, and 2c.@5c. for old, ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 8c.@10c.; Michigan, 8c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 4c.@6c., ₩ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 110,516 hides; sales, 101,400 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 36,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 21@23½c., gold, selected; 2,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@30 lbs., private terms; 4,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, to arrive, 22 lbs., part 21c., gold, as they run; 2,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, to arrive, 20½ lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 2,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 12,800 Dry Montevideo, to arrive, 21@22 lbs., 22½c.@22¾c., gold, selected; 5,500 Dry Corrientes, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 900 Dry California, to arrive, 20 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 600 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 21@25 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Tampico, 22 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 1,850 Dry Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 21c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Central American, to arrive, 20 lbs., 20½c., gold, as they run; 600 Dry Sisal, 18 lbs., 16c., gold, as they run; 3,900 Mexican Kips, 11@12 lbs., part 30c., currency, as they run; 11,800 Texas, part to arrive, 22@25 lbs., 22½c.@24½c., currency, as they run; 500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, Cow, to arrive, 48 lbs., 12 5-16c., gold, selected; 9,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Steer, via Europe, 45 lbs., 12½c., gold, selected; 2,600 Wet Salted Para, part to arrive, 45 lbs., 11½c., gold, selected; 5,100 West Salted Texas, part to arrive, 60@90 lbs., 12½c.@14c., currency, selected; 1,400 Wet Salted Western, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,400 City Slaughter Steer, 65@70 lbs., 12½c.@13c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 16,350, (same time last year, 166,900,) as follows: 10,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 1,200 Dry Rio Grande, 900 Dry Curacoa, 1,160 Dry Mexican, 3,800 Texas and Southern.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole gains on the supply, and prices favor sellers. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28½c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 30c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 20c.@25c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand since our last, including Porto Rico at 42c.@60c.; Cuba at 35½c.@45c.; English Island at 51c.@62c.; New-Orleans at 72½c.@82½c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been but little movement in this line, and the changes in prices have not been important. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $4 75; Rosin at [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3; Pitch at $3 75@[illegible] ₩ bbl.

OILS—Holders of the leading kinds have been very firm in their views, but the transactions have been on a restricted scale. We quote Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $1 93@2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 80; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 05; Olive, $1 87½@$1 90 ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING FEB. 1.—*Sperm*—Has continued in good demand, and we note sales of 50 bbls. at $1 65; 1,100 do., in parcels, and 300 do., inferior grades, on private terms, all for manufacture. *Whale*—Continues in fair request, with sales of 50 bbls. Northern, and 300 do. Northern and Coast at $1 20 ₩ gallon, for manufacture. *Whalebone*—A sale was made of 4,000 lbs. old Arctic, on private terms; and in New-York, 7,000 lbs. do., at 88c., gold.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 1	2,804	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last year	2,583	900	36,900
Exports for the week ending Feb. 1, 1869	406	....	20,888
Previously	1,296	....	68,960
From Jan. 1 to date	1,702	....	89,848
Same time last year	2,984	2,026	29,406

Whalemen's Shipping List.

PETROLEUM—The market has been generally inactive, and prices have been rather weak at 21½c.@22½c. for Crude in bulk; 26c.@27c. for Crude in bbls., and 35½c.@36c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—There has been less inquiry for Pork to-day at firmer but irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $32 25@$32 35, closing at $32 35 cash for New Mess; $31 50@[illegible] for Old Mess; $30@$31 for Prime Mess; $31@$31 50 for Thin Mess, and $26@$27 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, February to Aug. 1, delivery, seller's option, at $32@$32 75 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 14½c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@15½c. for City, ₩ lb. Cut Meats are in demand at buoyant prices; sales equal to 826 packages, at 17½c.@18½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13½c.@14½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales 180 boxes, including Cumberlands at 16c., Short Rib at 17c., and Long Clear at 17½c. ₩ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 tierces and bbls. at 20c.@21½c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 20½c.@20¾c. for City, and 21c. for Prime Western Steam, ₩ lb. Sales were also reported of 2,500 tierces Prime Steam, seller and buyer February to July 1, chiefly seller at 21c., ₩ lb. Beef has been steady in price and in moderate request at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $18@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 180 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31, Indian Mess at $31@$37, and India at $44 ₩ tierce; sales 350 tierces. Beef Hams are salable and steady at [illegible] ₩ bbl.; sales [illegible] bbls. Butter and Cheese continue quiet at our quotations:

BUTTER.

[illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]

RICE—Has been firm and moderately inquired for at $9 25@$10 for Carolina ₩ 100 lbs. Stock, 3,013 tierces Carolina, 11,300 bushels rough do., and 10,210 bags East India. The main call is for Carolina, Foreign being partially neglected and quoted nominally at [illegible], gold, for Rangoon.

SUGARS—The demand has been moderate; prices have varied little. Sales have been reported since our last of 680 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14c., and 316 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at 13c.@15½c.

SKINS—Deer have been in slack request and weak in price, including Honduras, 48c.; San Juan, 40c.@48c.; Bolivar, 48c.; Sisal, 38c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 48c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 50c., gold, ₩ lb. Goat have attracted more attention at about steady rates, including Tampico, 55c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@55c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c., currency; Payta, 50c., currency; Curacao, 47½c.@52c., currency; Cape, 45c., currency; Madras, 55c.@70c., currency. The week's sales of Goat include 20 bales Tampico at 57½c.; 400 bales Vera Cruz at 55c.@56c., gold; 20 bales light Mexican and 140 bales [illegible] on private terms. The receipts of Goat have been 197 bales Curacoa, 45 bales Buenos Ayres and 45 bales Mexican, via New-Orleans.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been very little call for Tallow, and prices have favored buyers. Sales 57,500 lbs. Tallow, at 11½c.@12½c.; also, 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@15½c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12c. ₩ lb.

WOOL—The sales of the past month, in the regular way, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & Co. (who are now located at Nos. 26 and 28 Park-place, and Nos. 19 and 20 Barclay-street,) sum up thus: Fleeces and Pulled, 2,040,000 lbs., 30c.@67c.; Scoured, 30,000 lbs., 65c.@$1 17; Combing, 60,000 lbs., 55c.@60c.; Pickelock, 15,000 lbs., 65c.@67½c.; California Fall, 641,000 lbs., 20c.@31½c.; California Spring, 90,000 lbs., 28c.; California Pulled, 10,000 lbs., 30c.; Texas, 135,000 lbs., 28c.@38c.; Noils, 44,000 lbs., 47c.@48½c.; Santa Fé, 136,000 lbs., 22c.@30c.; Georgian, 90,000 lbs.; Camel's Hair, 15,000 lbs.; Mexican, 20,000 lbs., 25c.; Chilian, 40,000 lbs., 30c. Of foreign, the sales are: Cape, 80 bales, 35c.@42½c.; Port Phillip, 12,500 lbs., 48c.; Mestiza, 80,000 lbs., Lake Wool, 90,000 lbs., 25c.@[illegible] 25c.; Donskoi, 50 bales, 30c.@31c.; Smyrna, 3,000 lbs.; Cordova, 300 bales; East India, 100 bales. *At Public Sale*—123,000 lbs. Fleeces, 37c.@60c.; 65,000 lbs. Pulled, 43c.@50½c.; 85,000 lbs. California, 18c.@33c.; 8,000 lbs. Tub Washed, 47c.@50c.; 6,100 lbs. Santa Fé, 20c.@25c.; 29,000 lbs. Scoured, 58c.@$1 02; 300 lbs. Combing at 65c.; 5,000 lbs. Noils at 35c.@39½c.; 3,300 lbs. Camel's Hair, at 22c.; 1,100 lbs. Flocks, at 9c.; 600 lbs. Hard Ends, at 18c. Of the available supply and the probable course of the market in the immediate future, they remark: The stock of wools in the Eastern markets is considerably in excess of that at the corresponding time last year. Wools having been generally sent forward, instead of being retained in the country as heretofore, the additions to the present stock from that source, for the remainder of the season, must necessarily be small. The prevailing opinion is, that wools will gradually improve as the season advances. We think that for the next two or three months some advance may be expected, and at the same time we are of the opinion that during that period will be a favorable time for holders to move off their wools."

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 1,350 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, ₩ lb.; 4,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6¾d.; 4,000 bushels Corn, by steam, at 7d. ₩ bushel. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, February 1, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

The minutes of meeting held January twenty-five were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Petition of Charles Campbell for the correction of an erroneous assessment for paving Forty-fourth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Broadway, with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Petition of John H. Tobitt relative to the printing of the minutes of the Board.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that the said paper be referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Remonstrance of Samuel B. Halliday and others against the proposed extension of Little Water-street.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the said paper be referred to the Committee on Streets.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, North River, be rebuilt, immediately, without contract, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The streets of the City of New-York now are, and have for some time past been in an extremely dirty and unhealthy condition, rendering traffic for foot passengers perilous, and endangering the health of our citizens, and by the accumulation of dirt and animal and vegetable refuse, engendering disease and epidemics; and,

Whereas, The Mayor of the City has refused to sanction the payment to the contractor for cleaning said streets for work which had not been performed, and which contractor has by neglect broken and annulled his contract with the City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board appoint a Committee to confer with the Board of Aldermen to devise measures to remedy the fearfully dirty condition of our City, and if necessary obtain a Legislative enactment on the subject.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said preamble and resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Sixty-second street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Department, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That Coenties-slip, from Pearl-street to South-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Houghton—

Resolved, That Twenty-fourth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance heretofore passed providing for the paving of said street with Nicolson or wooden pavement, be and they are hereby annulled and repealed.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the "St. Joseph's Home," located at number two hundred and five West Fifteenth-street, for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) in payment of assessments against the property of said institution, the amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Varick-street, from Charlton to King-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across East Broadway, opposite numbers two hundred and eighteen and two hundred and nineteen, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Resolved, That Macdougal-street, from Spring-street to Eighth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit—

Resolved, That the crosswalk on Thirty-eighth-street, at the intersection of Eighth-avenue, west side, be relaid under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of J. V. De Peyster, Treasurer of Saint Michael's Church, for the sum of twelve hundred and seventy-nine dollars ($1,279,) as a donation to be applied in payment of an assessment on the property of said church for the construction of a public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventh-avenue, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Roberts—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the United Presbyterian Church, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, on the north side of the street, between the Second and Third avenues, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be placed and lighted in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly—

Resolved, That Eleventh-street, from Avenue A to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to F. L. Barreda, to construct a bay window in front of his house on the southeast corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River; the said pier to extend to the line of the Harbor Commissioners, and to be used by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Which was laid over.

Resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks in front of numbers two hundred and fifty-two and two hundred and forty-five South-street be relagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to extend Little Water-street northwardly to Leonard-street.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the same was committed to the Committee on Street Openings.

Resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That the crosswalks on Second-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, inclusive, be laid or relaid, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That a lamp-post be erected and street lamp lighted in front of number one hundred and nineteen Nassau-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Liberty-street, between Macdougal and West streets, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Fifty-first-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Eighth-street, be opened according to law.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hill, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with suitable stationery, maps and such books as may be necessary to aid him in the discharge of his official duties.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure copies of all bills or acts to be passed by the Legislature, affecting the interests of the City, that have been or may be hereafter presented to the Legislature, and that the said Clerk be directed to have each copy [illegible] to have such a number of copies as he may deem sufficient printed for the use of the Board [illegible] of the Common Council and Mayor, or whenever necessary for distribution, in order that the citizens may have an opportunity to remonstrate against same.

Assistant Alderman Pinckney moved that the said resolution be amended by adding thereto the words following:

"The expense thereof not to exceed one hundred dollars."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said proposed amendment.

Which was decided in the negative.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier, Roberts—3.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed and authorized to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with a staff of office.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, from Third to Fourth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sister-Hall [illegible] for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-five cents, together with interest, in order to enable her to pay assessment levied against the church and school property situated on Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also to pay tax erroneously assessed against said church property, running through to Forty-third-street, between the aforesaid avenues, the said amount to be charged to the account of "Donations."

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham and Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, (except the space between the rail tracks and one foot on each side thereof,) be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted, and that any ordinance heretofore passed providing for the paving of said avenue be and the same is hereby repealed.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—[illegible].

Resolved, That Thirty-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that when the Board adjourns, the adjournment be until Monday next, the eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-second-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Second-avenue, between Twenty-second and Forty-second streets, (except the space between the railroad tracks and one foot on each side thereof,) be paved with Belgian, or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted; that all ordinances passed for the paving of said avenue, from Twenty-second to Forty-second-street, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set, and a space four feet wide be flagged in Thirty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that at the several intersecting streets and avenues crosswalks be laid where not now laid, and relaid where those now laid are, in the opinion of the Croton Aqueduct Board, not in good repair, or are not upon a grade adapted to the grade of the proposed new pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—21.

Resolved, That Avenue A, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till Monday next, the eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. [illegible] RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation. Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1869.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

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LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

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ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Grattan, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss R. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizarelli, Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
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PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES, and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
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Bowery, near Canal-st.
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A telegram received yesterday announced that the Greek Government would positively acquiesce in the decision of the Peace Conference. A dispatch received last evening, however, asserts that the Greek Ministers refused to sign the protocol, but tendered their resignations to the King.

The challenge of the owner of the American yacht *Sappho* to the owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, for an ocean race, has been accepted.

A revolt has broken out among the natives of Algeria, but is confined to the tribes remote from the French settlements. The French Government has dispatched the Duke of Magenta to Algeria.

CONGRESS.

The morning hour in the Senate yesterday was consumed in the discussion of a private relief bill. The Consular and Diplomatic bill was then taken up, when Mr. BUCKALEW renewed his motion to strike out the appropriation of $12,500 to carry out the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave-trade. After a lengthy debate an amendment was agreed to, directing the President to communicate with the British Government and ascertain if there was any objection to doing away with the courts and officers thereof provided for by the treaty. Several amendments to the bill were then discussed, and the the bill passed. The Senate resumed debate on the Suffrage amendment to the Constitution as passed by the House. A number of substitutes were offered, discussed and ordered printed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after a lengthy debate, a joint resolution was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold certain sums of money claimed by DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE on a stationery contract. Messrs. SCAMMELL and JOHNSON, the two witnesses who refused to testify before the Committee investigating the New-York election frauds, were brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms. They professed their willingness to testify, and will be retained in custody until they do so. During the debate in regard to recommitting the witnesses to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. ROBINSON was called to order for using unparliamentary language, and was obliged to take his seat. The bill for the construction of a railroad bridge over the Connecticut River was taken up and passed. Mr. COOK addressed the House in support of the bill to authorize the construction of a military and postal railroad between New-York and Washington. The Indian Appropriation bill was disposed of in Committee of the Whole, but the House took a recess until evening without acting on it. The Internal Revenue bill was considered in Committee of the Whole at the evening session. Numerous amendments were discussed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention met at New-Haven yesterday, and nominated the following State ticket; For Governor, MARSHALL JEWELL; for Lieutenant-Governor, FRANCIS WAYLAND; Secretary of State, HIRAM APPLEMAN; Treasurer, DANIEL P. NICHOLS; Comptroller, J. W. MANNING. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Gen. GRANT, repudiating repudiation and demanding the strictest economy in the government of the country.

The Boston and Providence Railroad Company have obtained a verdict for $90,000 upon their suit for breach of contract against the Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Company. The defendants denied the existence of a contract.

A serious riot occurred in the town of Bejucal, Cuba, a day or two since, between Cubans and Spaniards, during which several persons were wounded. No further disturbances have occurred in Havana.

Fifteen inches of snow fell at St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday. Yesterday morning the International Hotel, in that city, was destroyed by fire. The guests escaped, but lost all their clothing. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. The proprietors were making arrangements to enlarge the building in the Spring.

Two colored men named DONATI have brought suit against the authorities of the Parish of St. Landry, Louisiana, for $15,000 damages, claimed in consequence of the destruction of their paper, the St. Landry *Progress*, and other property, by an alleged armed mob in September, 1868, and in consequence of their being compelled to leave their home in Opelousas, in St. Landry.

Reports are current in Springfield and Quincy, Ill., that Hon. JOHN N. MORRIS, of the latter city, has been tendered the portfolio of the Interior Department. The Illinois *State Register* credits the rumor.

Five hundred dollars reward is offered for for the recovery of Miss HOMER, of Springfield, Mass., who disappeared a few days since while temporarily insane.

The contest yesterday in the West Virginia Legislature resulted in the choice of Gov. ARTHUR I. BOREMAN for United States Senator.

The New-Hampshire Republicans worked hard last week organizing their party. Clubs were formed in all but twenty-five towns in the State.

JOHN MCVEY, JAMES BROWN and MICHAEL MCNAMARA, who were convicted in Philadelphia of distilling whisky illicitly, and sentenced on the 28th of November to fines and imprisonment, have been pardoned by the President.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the past three days have averaged, it is said, about $2,800,000, which is a very large increase over the average daily reports for some time past. The official records show that the receipts from the whisky tax at fifty cents per gallon are greatly in excess of the former receipts when the tax was $2 per gallon. It is proposed in the new Internal Revenue bill to give the Commissioner a salary of $8,000.

The New-York Board of Education met last evening, President LARREMORE in the chair. The Committee on Finance reported the proposed appropriations for the present year, the principal items of which were: For salaries of teachers in ward schools, $1,700,000; books, maps, &c., $180,000; support of evening schools, $100,000; for a Normal School edifice, $100,000; for corporate schools, $70,000. The report was adopted. The Comptroller was, by resolution, requested to place the sum of $800,000 to the credit of the Board for educational purposes. The Board then adjourned until the 17th inst.

The book and job printers on strike met yesterday afternoon at No. 62 East Broadway, and transacted the usual business of hearing reports and passing resolutions. As many firms have given their adherence to the new scale of prices, the majority of the late strikers are at work, and but few are left to attend the meetings.

From the annual report of the Metropolitan Police Department, it appears that during the year ending Nov. 1, 80,861 persons were arrested, being 4,402 less than in 1867, but 9,400 more than the average of past nine years. The whole force consists of 2,319 men; property restored to owners was valued at $5,205,268; number of defects remedied in steam boilers, 842. In the year previous (1867) the different ferries carried a total of 381,221,274 passengers.

ERASTUS SMALLEY, a hitherto respected citizen of Dutchess County, was arrested last week charged with forgery, in having altered a check on a bank from $225 to $320. The evidence against him warranted his committal to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FRANCIS E. PINTO, who attempted to rob the Park Bank a few days ago, was yesterday sentenced by Recorder HACKETT to five years' imprisonment.

A brisk trade was reported in Cotton yesterday, at a further improvement in prices. Shippers and speculators were the principal buyers. Breadstuffs were quiet; Flour, Wheat and Corn cheaper; Rye dearer. Less activity was noted in Provisions and Groceries. The freight engagements were light, with 485 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Wells and His Assailants.

The high-tariff men, clamoring for prohibitory duties for the enrichment of special classes, and the rascally "rings" which are interested in corrupting or defeating the administration of the Revenue service, are united in hostility to Mr. WELLS. They are all his enemies. The monopolists will never forgive his exposure of the injury to the revenue, and to the great body of consumers, resulting from excessive Customs duties. And the knaves who defraud the Treasury, and grow rich at the expense of the taxpayers, are incensed at his endeavors to obtain and enforce stringent legislation. The *Tribune* takes the lead in the attack upon the Commissioner. Other journals are engaged in the same work, but they are neither so bitter nor so persistent as the *Tribune*. It has evidently undertaken the job to break him down, of which mention was made soon after the publication of his report.

The public understand the alliance and the motives which have led to its formation. They know that their enemies are the enemies of Mr. WELLS. They are aware that the whole tribe of lobbyists who are on the watch for opportunities to push schemes through Congress, have made common cause against him. Mere differences of opinion as to the extent to which tariff protection may be profitably carried, would not occasion the malignity evinced by the *Tribune*. Sinister interests are at stake, and Mr. WELLS' report is an obstacle in the path of their promoters.

Another fact worth remembering is the antagonism which the *Tribune* and its associates display toward the real interests of labor. The attacks upon Mr. WELLS are alleged to be in the interest of home industry. *That* is the thing which the *Tribune* pretends to be desirous of protecting. The pretence is exploded, however, by the stand taken in regard to the actual condition of the working classes. Mr. WELLS has demonstrated that the legislation which has made the rich richer has also made the poor poorer—that the price of labor has not kept pace with the prices of commodities, and that, consequently, the producers have not benefited by the system which has augmented the wealth of the capitalists. Hereupon the *Tribune* throws off the mask and arrays itself against the workmen; insisting that they never were so well off, and never had so much spare money! The people themselves know differently. They know that they neither live so comfortably nor save so much as before the war; and this knowledge renders the special pleading of the *Tribune* harmless. Mr. WELLS is justified by the experience of millions.

General Grant and the Office-Seekers.

The scramble for office has begun. Aspirants are bestirring themselves. Applications for place are in brisk circulation for signatures. Members of Congress are importuned for their "influence," but they are themselves as yet too fearful that they won't have any, to be very active or very profuse even in promises. But the political hive is in commotion, and is likely to be kept so for some little time to come.

One of the first things Gen. GRANT will have to settle as President, will be whether members of Congress are to make the appointments to office for their respective districts, or not,—for this is really what is claimed on their behalf. In form, of course, their claim does not take this shape: they only demand the right to *recommend*;—but they also demand that their recommendations shall be accepted as decisive. They hold, in fact if not in form, that it is their *right* to designate the National office-holders for their districts,—that a President or Head of Department has no right to look elsewhere for advice touching his appointees,—and that it is a personal slight, as well as a political wrong, for him to do so. We do not in the least exaggerate the nature of the claims put forward by members of Congress in this respect. We know of individual cases in which they have been thus pressed, in which members have thus claimed the right of designating appointments, as belonging to their positions in Congress and in the party,—and in which they have made the refusal to allow them to do so ground of political and personal quarrel with the offending magnate.

That this claim will be made upon Gen. GRANT, with combined and impetuous vigor, we do not doubt. Will it be conceded? It would not be strange if it should. It is an easy way of escaping infinite trouble, averting a great deal of harassing animosity, and satisfying those bustling people who call, and probably think, themselves *the party*. Most Presidents practically have conceded the claim, and have thought themselves happy if allowed to choose, here and there, a man for office,—one in a hundred, or even a thousand,—to suit themselves. And in this way they have secured for themselves what little peace and power they have been permitted to enjoy. Will Gen. GRANT follow their example? Will he be content to walk thus in the broad path of safe precedent, and hand over the most important of his powers, and the most responsible of his duties, in order to rid himself of its perplexities, to the hands of others? If he does he may secure "peace"—for himself, if not for the country. If he does not, he may prepare for a fight, hotter and more embittered than any he has yet encountered.

The power of thus making Executive appointments has come to be altogether the most important of the functions of the average Congressman. It makes him a great creature with his constituents. It makes him the great local Mogul of his party,—the dispenser of public pap to its hungry hangers-on. It makes him at once, within his district, the great being who can reward his friends and punish his enemies; and this, with party politicians, is the nearest approach to Omnipotence their imaginations can conceive. But they do not always content themselves with these shadowy glories that thus attend upon the power they claim: it has for many a much more direct and tangible value. It is capable of being coined into cash. Offices are sought, throughout the world, including the United States, because they are *worth* something, because they bring in revenue,—salaries, perquisites, pickings, "chances:" and for all these solid and substantial things he must be a very base-minded office-seeker who is not willing to pay. There are members of Congress who put a cash value on the places they procure for their friends,—and who demand its payment in acknowledgment of their services for thus procuring them.

If Gen. GRANT or anybody else supposes that a power of this sort,—at once so pleasing and so profitable,—is to be surrendered without a struggle, he mistakes the practical, pushing and pertinacious character of the American Congressman.

Next comes the claim of papers,—letters of recommendation signed by thousands of active and influential members of "the party,"—to be deemed conclusive in matters of appointment. All the Departments at Washington, all the Custom-houses, Post Offices and other public buildings of the land, are crammed full of them. The enterprising applicant usually draws his letter up himself, has it legibly copied, and hires as many persons as he can afford, to carry it around for signatures. It usually asserts that "we the undersigned" have personally known the applicant for the last five, ten or fifty years,—are intimately acquainted with his life, habits, character, and devotion to the interests of the party, &c., &c., and hearing that he is spoken of as a candidate for such an office, respectfully but urgently request that he may be appointed. The chances are ten to one that not one in ten of those who are asked to sign this letter, ever saw or heard of the applicant, or even knew before that there was such a person in existence; yet every one is expected to sign it as a matter of course, and as a general thing they do. They have not the independence to refuse—nor the time to explain, and the favor is but a small one—such papers having no weight, so their names go on and the thing is ended. This is the way in which such letters of recommendation are usually procured. They say but little and that little is usually false. It does not need much reflection to show that, as proof of fitness for office, they are absolutely worthless. Yet appointments are constantly made on the strength of them, and the appointing power uses them to excuse what may prove to be a very bad appointment on his part.

The weakness of the whole thing is apparent, and it ought not to be difficult to uproot a practice that has so little to recommend it. Yet it is,—very difficult. A great deal is said to excuse it. It is said to be the only way in which the merits of the application, and the wishes of the party, can be made known to the appointing power,—who naturally must feel grateful for information which he needs so much.

What this mode of making appointments has done for our civil service, we know to our cost. Whether it can be reformed and improved, we are yet to learn. It is quite certain that the attempt to change it, in any essential respect, will be fiercely and strenuously resisted by the combined interests which thrive and profit by it. And this is but one of the many ways in which the country will be brought to a decisive test of the question, whether it is governed by the will and for the welfare of the great body of the people, or for the profit and at the pleasure of special cliques and combinations.

Crime in the City—Recorder Hackett's Charge.

The Recorder is not felicitous, we think, in his attempt to divide the responsibility for recent crime between the authorities and the sufferers. Let it be admitted that moneyed men are not always judicious in the selection of depositories for their bonds and currency; that excessive trust is too often reposed in subordinates; that respectable families receive into their houses servants into whose antecedents they have not carefully inquired, and that persons walking in unfrequented streets, or anywhere at late hours, are not seldom "negligent of their safety." Concede all this, and we are no nearer an explanation of that boldness in crime for which Mr. HACKETT thus attempts to account. The points he recites are well enough as evidence of the general advantages of caution. In ordinary circumstances they would doubtless help us to understand the average of robberies and assaults, in house or street. But Mr. HACKETT is dwelling on the "crimes of exceeding boldness" which, within the last few weeks, have startled the City, and in regard to these the causes he suggests are altogether inapplicable.

Look at the leading incidents of the last few weeks, and the inappropriateness of the Recorder's statement becomes apparent. Mr. ROGERS, robbed and murdered at early daylight in front of his door, within a few yards of the main thoroughfare of the City. Mr. LEDDY assaulted with a slung-shot, with a view to robbery, in Lexington-avenue, before 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. LYNCH knocked down and his wife attacked by a band of thieves in Fourth-street, within gunshot of Broadway, soon after dark. The office of Calvary Cemetery, in the neighborhood of Police Headquarters, entered by a method that must have consumed hours, and its safe blown open and robbed. Mr. PRESSEY, a merchant, attacked in his office on Coenties-slip before the close of business hours, and his pockets rifled while a pistol was leveled at his head. Mr. MOREY threatened with murder, gagged and robbed in a second-story room on Broadway, between 6 and 7 o'clock. These are specimens of the crime which now challenges the attention of citizens, and an explanation for which must be sought in the confidence resulting from impunity by which the criminal classes are animated. We say nothing of the almost countless burglaries which have been chronicled within the same period, or the multiplication of daring thefts which, as in the case of the Park Bank, have excited momentary surprise. We allude only to occurrences so wanton and desperate, so characteristic of a society in which savage lawlessness asserts its contempt for the safeguards on which we are disposed to rely—that the generalization of auxiliary causes attempted by the Recorder utterly fails to cover them.

His arraignment of the Police more nearly accords with facts. With a disposition to judge charitably of the defects that are visible in its organization and the shortcomings which must always more or less attend its operations, we find it impossible to understand or excuse the signal and almost systematic failure of the Police to bring to punishment the perpetrators of great crimes. Mr. HACKETT declares, as the result of his experience, that the Police "give small attention to ferreting out the necessary testimony;" and in this we think he is correct. Now and then an active roundsman makes a notable arrest, as in that by MALONEY the other evening, but as a rule, the Police are singularly indifferent to the accumulation and sifting of evidence by which arrests should be facilitated and conviction made reasonably certain. They may hunt up given individuals, but the art of watching and scrutinizing, and drawing inferences and fastening guilt upon the criminal seems all but unknown to them.

Perhaps the creation of the Detective system, as a distinct branch of the Police, may have contributed somewhat to this state of things. By this division of labor and duty, the ordinary policeman is virtually divested of his most important duty, which is transferred to detectives who rarely or never move except under the stimulus of promised reward. The arrangement is inimical to the efficiency and integrity of the entire force, which is maintained on the supposition that it does the work of justice as a matter of duty. In their place, of course, detectives are valuable, but that place should be auxiliary to the ordinary force, not its substitute. The force as a whole ought not to be allowed to escape its responsibilities by pleading the distinction which now obtrudes itself at every turn. A detective may sometimes be more than a policeman, but every policeman, to the extent of his capacity, should be required to play the part of detective. If this were done with moderate fidelity, the failure to discover criminals, or to convict them when arrested, would be much less conspicuous.

Besides, the system of money rewards has led to very gross abuses. The proper end of rewards is in no manner related to the Police. The object in offering them should be to induce accomplices or indifferent witnesses to give evidence—to interest others, in fact, in the business of the Police. The additional recompense of the latter, except in special instances [illegible] tice. The effect of the present practice has been to make detectives mere go-betweens, in friendly fellowship with the felon class, and negotiating for them little arrangements with their victims. Hence has arisen a demoralization in the force itself, and a degree of popular distrust which is, for many reasons, unfortunate. Persons who suffer from robberies may consent to buy back their property through the intervention of detectives, but they lose faith in the Police administration which renders these bargains necessary.

We have no specific plan of reform to propose. But that both the organization and management of the Police force—detectives included—need revision and amendment, few who have watched the development of crime, and the almost absolute impunity of criminals, will venture to deny. The aversion of citizens to jury duty, and the bad influences which have crept into the courts of law, are circumstances not to be overlooked in any fair review of the question of crime. They have no direct connection, however, with the admitted inefficiency of the Police, or the considerations that should enter into its future management.

An Unworked Revenue Mine—The Assessor in Wall-street.

The recent determination of Assessor WEBSTER, of the Thirty-second District, to make an inquisition into the matter of bankers' and brokers' taxes has raised a wonderful flutter in the dove-cotes of Wall-street. The stir has of course not been lessened by the fact that very wild and exaggerated notions have become current as to the real action and actual intent of Mr. WEBSTER. We are well assured that the Assessor has no mind to raise doubtful issues, but just desires to give effect to the existing laws.

That these have been evaded, and that to an enormous extent by bankers and brokers, is not matter of doubt. This is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that the whole reported taxable capital of Wall-street is about *nine millions of dollars*. Is any one verdant enough to believe that this vast moneyed centre, controlling the finances of the Continent, can fairly present any such beggarly exhibit as that? *Credat Judæus!* When Mr. WEBSTER came into office a few months ago, he found a large class of people who claimed to be "brokers" and who had taken out brokers' license, (which is $50,) who were in reality bankers, and ought properly to have been paying license as such, (which is $100, and two dollars per thousand on all over $50,000 capital.) Many bankers and large stock and banking-houses reported no capital at all. None returned any *deposits* as taxable. In fact, the assessments were collected very much as political assessments are collected—parties paid *if* they chose and *what* they chose. Mr. WEBSTER's purpose is to make these people pay their honest dues, which is certainly commendable; and he means to go back and make them pay their arrearages during the past fifteen months—the length he has the power to go back according to law. This action is obviously just, and we understand that several houses have already come forward to comply with the Assessor's view of the case. In addition to the tax on capital and deposits, it seems that Assessor WEBSTER interprets the provision of the law which imposes a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. on "capital employed," as applicable to the daily temporary loans negotiated by brokers upon stocks, gold, &c. Whether or not his ruling of *this* matter will be held by his superior officers in Washington or by the Courts (if the case should go there) remains to be seen. If it is sustained, it is estimated that the income from this source alone in Mr. WEBSTER's district will be over *three millions of dollars* added to the public revenues. In any case, Mr. WEBSTER is entitled to credit for his vigor and vigilance in the performance of his duty.

The Anarchy in Northern Mexico.

Slight as was the late outbreak at Mazatlan, and "easily suppressed," it is nevertheless significant. It verifies the tidings of popular discontent which a previous steamer brought, and brings to mind the prediction then indulged that open rebellion would soon occur.

The situation of Northern Mexico is a peculiar one. Ever since the cession to the United States after the Mexican war, of the territory that lies north of it, this region has seemed to feel, as it were, the symptoms of a similar "destiny" awaiting it. The impulse to gravitate upon the United States has for many reasons, indeed, been stronger there than further to the east, along the Texan border. The Rio Grande seemed to be a "natural boundary" between the two countries, while the westerly line, which runs from its headwaters to the Pacific is physically imaginary; and only the treaty stipulation separates the States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California from New-Mexico, Arizona and California. Again, the distance of these three States from the Central Government at the City of Mexico, operates to weaken the tie of authority; and, finally, the commercial, mining and political advantages possibly resulting from a union with the United States, have been apparent.

On the other hand, the drift of our own policy has seemed to be toward absorbing or accepting, in due time, the States of Northern Mexico. The vast sea-coast and gulf-coast line of Lower California, Sinaloa and Sonora, together with certain mineral, agricultural and commercial advantages, have long rendered these three States especially desirable in the eyes of a portion of our countrymen.

When at length our interposition was successfully invoked, a few years ago, to remonstrate with NAPOLEON, and so expel France and Austria from the sister Republic, it was commonly expected that the return for interference would be the cession of northern territory to our domains. Whether that expectation was founded on fact or fancy, whether it was just or unjust, and how it was that our direct diplomatic negotiations with Mexico were suspended, are matters apart from the present question. Enough to say that, so soon as it was found that no [illegible] the ground upon which, for example, Savoy went to France, *other* grounds were sought out for the same result. A large party in Mexico to-day advocates (according to our correspondent) the cession of northerly territory to the United States as the best settlement of the money claims which American citizens hold and will press.

Be that as it may, it is clear that Northern Mexico has for years been agitating—with hope or fear—annexation to the Union. No bitterer hostility against Americans exists than in that region, out of fear of this calamity; no warmer sympathy than there, out of hope of this blessing.

At this juncture has arisen, it seems, a new element in the problem, and one of moment—this is no less than an alleged movement for a "new Republic in Northwestern Mexico." The Juarez Government has always been weak in this locality; *any* government is weak *anywhere* in Mexico, and there are always plotters to overthrow it, and sub-plotters to overthrow *them*. But here distance, dissatisfaction and the other causes just mentioned have been peculiarly operative. In addition, however, to the chronic discontent, there were some recent sources of weakness for the authorities. Gen. CORONA, who had long kept peace, as many other men could not, in and around Mazatlan, returned with the new year to the City of Mexico, and his departure was, we judge, the signal for outbreak. His successor is described as "a man of dissolute habits, giving universal dissatisfaction, who would receive little sympathy in case of overthrow." The new Collector commenced his career at Mazatlan by calling on the merchants to pay over all their deficits, and the new Comptroller of Customs by grossly insulting three German Captains of European merchant vessels in the harbor.

Under such circumstances occurred the *émeute* which is described as "an outbreak of the people;" and, though it was "quickly suppressed by the civil and military authorities," we are not surprised by the news that "a serious difficulty is liable to break out again at any moment." It is unsafe, as experience teaches, to prophecy regarding Mexican affairs; but all signs go to show that there will soon be, in all the Pacific coast States of Mexico, more serious business for the Government than at any time since the downfall of MAXIMILIAN.

Postponing Trials on Account of Sickness.

Judge BENEDICT seems to have become suspicious of the prevalence of disease among the parties who are charged with being engaged in whisky frauds, and, as appears from the proceedings before him yesterday, he seems disposed to apply judicial remedies, and that hereafter, if sickness is put forth as an excuse for a postponement of a criminal trial before him, the fact must be verified by a witness, who shall be sworn in open Court, so that the District-Attorney may have the opportunity to inquire into the particulars of the case generally. It must be confessed that there has been some foundation for this course on the part of the Court. We all recollect what persistent ill health there was among the counsel in the Blaisdell-Eckel case. The case against BELKNAP and others has been postponed repeatedly for his illness, and now the case against LEIPSINGER & BERRINGER meets the same difficulty.

This postponement on account of illness is one of the anomalies of the law. If a party wishes to have his case postponed for absence of a witness, he has to make affidavit that he has stated to counsel what he expects to prove by the witness, and that his counsel advises him that the witness is material. But if illness is the plea, the mere certificate of a physician has been always accepted as sufficient proof of the fact. This has been doubtless out of respect to the medical profession, it being assumed that a respectable physician would not certify that a man was sick unless he was so. The same rule, however, applied to the legal profession would have made the certificate of counsel as to the materiality of the witness sufficient. But it was always required that the party should swear that he had fairly stated to the counsel what the witness would prove. A similar caution would seem to require the affidavit of the party that he had fairly stated his symptoms to the doctor. Then, if the doctor gives his certificate, we do not see but that the two cases are parallel.

This course, proposed by Judge BENEDICT to be adopted, is another way of getting at it, and perhaps as satisfactory a one. It may require the District-Attorney to have a medical education, in order to properly examine the witnesses; but then lawyers are always supposed to be competent to handle all subjects whatever.

MINOR TOPICS.

The criminal calendar for the last month is heavy; and Recorder HACKETT, in his charge to the Grand Jury, speaks of the "exceeding boldness" which has recently been the characteristic of crime in this City. He argues forcibly that this can only be met by decision and promptness on the part of Courts and Juries. Delays in trial are inimical to public safety as well as to justice; but the old rule of the Court providing for *postponements* on arraignment of prisoners, which has fettered the District-Attorney and wearied witnesses, is now repealed, and therefore the delays which have hindered the course of law can now be avoided. We are really glad to see the recent waking up of legal functionaries—the Recorder, the City Judge, the District-Attorney and others—in regard to the punishment of crime, now so fearfully prevalent in the City. Let the criminal laws be rigidly enforced for half a year, and the work of the Courts will be vastly diminished in the next half of the year.

As Mr. ROBINSON's labors in Congress are about to expire, he has commenced laying out work for himself after the close of his term. In his Fenian speech in the House on Tuesday, he roared out that he "would *kick any man into the middle of next week who would talk about a treaty with England* until she first liberated the American citizens whom she held in prison." We trust that Mr. ROBINSON will begin to carry out his [illegible] his fellow members of Congress. He may have some hard work there, but then the practice will be of benefit to him. The traditionary Hibernian trails his coat tail on the ground and defies anybody to tread on it; but Mr. ROBINSON goes far beyond the rest of his countrymen.

There was an actual fist-encounter in the Gold Room yesterday, between two of its members. It began in the tomfoolery so common in that arena. If the disgraceful spectacle has the effect of inducing the more serious *bulls* and *bears* of the Gold Exchange to intervene for the prevention of the silly pranks and practices daily witnessed there, the bloody noses will not have been in vain.

Our State Legislature is besieged about as much as Congress for aid to railroad schemes. The *Post* prints a list of "jobs" which have made or are about to make their appearance at Albany, and among these are railroad jobs enough to bankrupt the State. Grants are asked for a railroad from Rondout to Utica, for the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, for the Midland Railroad, for the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, for the road from Poughkeepsie to the Massachusetts line; and in order to satisfy everybody, a bill has been introduced to grant to all new railroads, over twenty miles long, $4,000 per mile from the State Treasury. This last proposition is frightful enough; but we had better have it enacted at once, than have the whole of the jobs passed one by one, in succession.

We suppose that at least one hundred of the book-printers, now on a strike, are possessed of cash in hand to the amount of $100 apiece. We do not doubt that more than a hundred of them have each $1,000 in the savings bank; but suppose one hundred were to put together their spare means to the amount of $100 apiece, there would be a fund of $10,000. This would enable them to establish a coöperative printing office, to purchase the material, pay the first quarter's rent and begin business. This would be wiser than losing thousands of dollars by remaining for weeks on the "strike." There is one coöperative printing office in the City, which is a success. There is now a first-class opportunity for starting another, where the workers may get all the profits, and there will be no capitalists or masters to complain of.

The Judges blame the Police, and the Police blame the Courts, for neglect of duty in their joint work of securing the punishment of crime. Recorder HACKETT says that, in his experience, the Police give small attention to ferreting out the necessary testimony against offenders, and acquittals for want of Police coöperation are frequent. He says that our Police are not, as in other cities, trained to work up evidence, but, after making arrests, leave this business to magistrates and clerks and grand juries. He speaks severely of our antiquated Police system and its bad management, saying that no Police improvements have been initiated for fifteen years; that jealousies and distrust are prevalent throughout the body, and that it wants young and vigorous blood along with diplomatic counsel. This is sharp language, but it is time both the Police and the Courts were waked up to take effective steps for the repression of crime.

Of course we knew it was of no use to protest against the Common Council taking $20,000 of the money of the hard-working men of this City, and dividing it among themselves and the manufacturers of poor fire-crackers, under the pretext of celebrating WASHINGTON's Birthday. And we knew that the workingmen out of whose pockets it would come would make no protest against the conduct of the Common Councilmen. The New-Yorkers are a queer set. They are always hard up for money when it is wanted for public improvements or beneficence; but they have always plenty for extravagance and waste.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN should be more careful than he is in dealing with facts and figures; for even the extenuated form he has recently given to his Chamber of Commerce raid on the "rotten National Banks" leaves him open to the charge of extraordinary ignorance. He says that what he meant was that "the capital of one-third the National Banks is *impaired*." Mr. C. probably has precise knowledge of the condition of *one* bank from his position as director; but he ought to know that sworn official returns demonstrate that the *surplus* of the aggregate National Banks is *more than twenty per cent. of their capital*.

The injustice and cruelty connected with the imprisonment of innocent persons at the House of Detention, is forcibly shown up in the report of the Board of Metropolitan Police. Certainly, "such oppressive measures ought not to be tolerated in a free and Christian country;" and the report indicates to the Legislature how a remedy may be found for them.

The insurrections which have broken out in Algeria and Montenegro against the French and the Turks, will give a few thousand troops the chance of "sharpening their swords" or rather of blunting them. The Algerines are as persistent in their opposition to French authority as the Montenegrins are to Turkish authority. But fate is against them; and their successive insurrections only result in diminishing the numbers that are left to take part in the next outbreak.

Mr. BERGH calls upon the public and the Press, if they really desire to abate the nuisance of cramming in City cars and stages to insist on the immediate passage of the bill which has been introduced to the Legislature:

"That every stage or vehicle used for carrying passengers, and drawn by two horses, shall not carry more than twelve passengers; and railroad cars, twenty-four passengers, with driver and conductor; and every passenger shall be provided with a comfortable seat."

We like the principle of the bill, but it needs amendment. On the Third-avenue line, for example, cars run as closely as they well could, and yet, for nearly every hour of the day, every car is crowded with the clustering masses of passengers eager to get up or down town. On Mr. BERGH's plan, it would require a continuous line of cars along the whole route to convey the multitudes who are compelled to travel by the Third-avenue; and *that* would bring about untold inconvenience and "confusion worse confounded." The fact is we must be satisfied with modifying the present abominable system, cruel to beasts and demoralizing to human beings, until such times as we have new and better means of locomotion between the upper and lower parts of the City.

Recorder HACKETT is opposed to the Legislature forbidding citizens from carrying pistols. The last Grand Jury desired the Legislature to take this step; but the Recorder says that, in the law against carrying concealed weapons, pistols were purposely omitted. By the enforcement of this prohibition, good citizens would be placed at a disadvantage; for while they obeyed the law and thereby were defenceless, ruffians

would carry pistols in disregard of the law. The Recorder, however, argues in favor of a law that would make it a very hazardous business to use a pistol.

A bill was yesterday introduced to the Assembly incorporating the New-York Empire Railroad Company, with power to construct a railroad along the following streets:

Commencing at Thirty-fourth-street, East River, to First-avenue to Twenty-third-street, Tenth-avenue, West, Christopher to the ferry; also from the foot of Canal-street, North River, along West-street to Spring, Macdougal, Fourth to University-place, Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street to the river.

We should suppose there was "money" in this little bill.

Overcrowding the Public Vehicles.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. D. R. GOULD yesterday introduced to the Legislature the following bill:

"That every stage or vehicle used for carrying passengers, and drawn by two horses, shall not carry more than twelve passengers, and railroad cars twenty-four, with driver and conductor, and every passenger shall be provided with a comfortable seat."

Now, if the public and the Press are in earnest, and really desire to abate this chronic social nuisance of packing public vehicles, let them insist in language that admits of no misinterpretation that this bill be passed without delay.

Respectfully, HENRY BERGH.

There is no great danger that the wishes of the Press or the public, in this matter of packing the cars and omnibuses of the City, will be misunderstood. The difficulty has not arisen from any "misinterpretation" of the language used by either on this subject,—but from the fact that the *managers* of both cars and omnibuses have hitherto been able to defeat any measure of this kind which has been brought forward. We apprehend that Mr. BERGH will find that this still continues to be the case. But we shall be very glad to see his well-known energy and public spirit brought to bear on the suppression of one of the greatest and most flagrant of the many evils which afflict the management of our City affairs. We are confident he will not lack the cordial support of both Press and public in his efforts to secure the passage of the bill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OPENING OF BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's Theatre, on the southeast corner of West Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, was opened to the public last evening, and was very extensively occupied by the many-headed monster. The establishment is one of the most important ever dedicated to the art. Its exterior grandeur is only equaled by the beauty and brightness of its interior decorations. It lacks, however, the spacious freedom of the Grand Opera House, and is particularly deficient in lobby room. Ladies' dresses were rent and disordered last evening in a way that will bring a powerful interest to bear against the theatre. It is only under certain conditions that the sex permits itself to be crowded. As a rule it is best not to step on a woman's dress, unless, like poor *Mercutio*, you wish to be "scratched to death." What would have become of the attendance last night had an alarm of fire taken place, it is dreadful to think of. The alarm of water—and the skies were plenteous in their gifts—congested the little lobby, and made egress almost impossible. Mr. BOOTH can remedy this by having additional wickets, and will, no doubt, do so. Where so much has been done, it is hardly vain to look for more. At all events it is natural to do so.

The play selected for the opening, as our readers are well aware, was "Romeo and Juliet." Ere the tragedy had commenced Mr. BOOTH made his appearance before the audience, and in a few well-selected remarks referred to the calamity which nearly two years ago deprived the community of his services, and of his subsequent resolve to build a theatre worthy of the Metropolis and the drama. He then retired, changed his dress and the piece proceeded. Of this everything remains to be said. The waits which are inevitable on first nights, although never prolonged to the point of exciting inquietude or displeasure, led the performance into the most advanced stillnesses of the night. They who could remain were doubtless rewarded for their pains. Most certainly the early acts were the most marvelous specimens of stage production ever witnessed here. The scenery is absolutely perfect, and the proportions of the stage enable it to be worked also to perfection. There were "sets" last night which could not even be attempted at any other establishment, such, for instance, as the banqueting hall in *Capulet's* house and the celebrated Balcony scene. But to these and cognate topics we must hereafter refer, our habit being not to write a column before breakfast on the day of performance, and to insert a comma by way of comment after supper. The opening was a success worthy of the gravest attention, and trivial generalities and shimmering verbiage are hardly appropriate for the occasion. We may say hurriedly that Mr. EDWIN ADAMS seemed to divide the favor of the audience with Mr. BOOTH. He was called out (would that it were always possible!) after his death and appeared to be breathing quite freely. The fighting be it observed was furious on all sides. Miss MCVICKER's *Juliet* was perhaps marred by timidity. Under any circumstances it is a proper subject for further comment, if not study. Much credit is due to Mr. MARK SMITH, not only for his excellent performance of *Friar Lawrence*, but for the general completeness of the stage arrangements. The new ropes and pulleys, and machinery and mechanics led to occasional delay, but never to disaster. The play was perfectly well studied, and followed the text of SHAKESPEARE more closely than usual.

Italian Opera.

Sandwiched between the German balls, which mark the rapid approach of Lent, we are to have a brief season of Italian opera, commencing on Thursday, Feb. 11, and ending with Mr. MARETZEK's "Bal d' Opera" (he will call it so) on Easter Tuesday, March 30. There will be twenty regular performances in all, and the season is of course under the management of Mr. MAX MARETZEK, who promises us one or two novelties. Such in some wise will be the revival of MEYERBEER's "Prophete," with appropriate scenery and dresses. The work is seldom given, even imperfectly. Some years ago Mme. LA GRANGE made a great success in the *rôle* of the heroine, and she will, we presume, sustain it on the present occasion. The present season, it is intimated, will be the farewell one of the lady. We seem to remember similar rumors in the past. In addition to "Le Prophete," Mr. MARETZEK announces the speedy production of DONIZETTI's "Belisario," and a selection from the prevailing repertoire. There will undoubtedly be sufficient variety for a season of such brevity. The opera nights are Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This is preferable to the somewhat overwhelming dose which formerly was administered to us on almost every evening and morning of the week. We doubt, indeed, if the fashionable classes care for more than three performances, and it is not always certain that they care for these. One of the most agreeable occurrences of the season will be the *rentrée* of Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, who will make her farewell appearance under Mr. MARETZEK's management.

That most charming but most mismanaged artiste is at present wandering round the villages of the West, giving as much delight as such dreary places are capable of absorbing. It is sad to think that one who was the joy of New-York, who considerably captivated London, and who might even have hung as a pet charm, near the heart of Paris, should have fallen to such base uses. She has many of the personal attributes of PATTI. She has the magnetism of a graceful *salon* presence which PATTI has shown is more highly appreciated in the capital of Art than the grosser Italian and German personalities, however rich in swell and abundance of sound. She may not conceal, like PATTI, under an apparent almost girlish playfulness and beautiful artlessness a very sapid wisdom and a very cunning art, but she has a handsome compact brow, indicating far more intellect, and has all the air and manner of a *haute tone* New-England lady, at which PATTI has none, and which being most rarely met with on the stage, exercises a considerable charm. She has, too, a good deal of the spiritual Hawthornian expression, and is what the French style eminently *gentille*. And while, like PATTI, her voice is not up to the strength of the grosser Italian prima donnas, it is more exquisitely cultivated, and capable of more astonishing musical gymnastics. With all of these qualities, full of delicate sensibilities, far more highly valued now in Paris than the stentorian Italian scream, she might have been made abroad a brilliant operatic success, and in this country a great one. But her history simply shows, what operatic philosophy teaching by examples everywhere shows, that a very shrewd financier may be a not very wise manager. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.* She should never have been permitted to return here in six months. Even the minstrels linger through a greater length. Hence there is an unjust but natural dimming of her musical success in Europe. It is certain, too, that the bad management of last season did not relieve this impression. We learn now that Miss KELLOGG is doing well in Chicago, and we may conclude that under Mr. MARETZEK's *bâton* her farewell appearances here will exhibit proper care and conscientiousness. Mr. MARETZEK's general company does not differ materially from that of last season. There has been but little inducement to make new engagements, and there will be none at all if the present experiment does not succeed. Mme. AGATHA STATES is reëngaged, as also are Signors BRIGNOLI, BOETTI, ORLANDINI and ANTONUCCI and Messrs. THEODORE HABELMANN and JOSEPH HERRMANN. To this list may be added the name of Mme. ROTTER. A natural fear will overtake the reader. It is that we are again to have polyglot performances. Be this as it may, we wish Mr. MARETZEK a prosperous campaign. If any of the ancient favor be revived, it may be yet possible to secure a better company for the Spring. Mr. MARETZEK, in fact, hints at this. If he would only take his own hint! We learn that the sale of boxes has been good. It should be borne in mind that subscribers for the entire season are entitled to a gratuitous admission to the Bal d'Opera.

Miscellaneous Musical Topics.

Opera Bouffe has found its way to Havana, where a Spanish troupe is playing under the management of the composer LANZAMBIDE. The prima donna ZAMACOIS and the tenor PRATS are spoken of very highly, and it is even hinted that the company may be heard in New-York.

A new lady violinist will shortly make her appearance here. She carried off the first prize at the Paris Conservatory, and her name is MARIE BOSA.

There is a prospect, we hear, of the artists who sang in the glee and madrigal entertainment recently given at Steinway Hall, of forming themselves into a society, in which case several other concerts may be looked for.

We learn that Mme. PAREPA-ROSA is so seriously indisposed that she has been compelled for the present to abandon her contemplated tour. Dr. N. R. SMITH, of Baltimore, furnishes us with the following particulars:

"For two weeks past Mme. PAREPA-ROSA has been under my care laboring under a severe attack of acute rheumatism. When she was first attacked it was supposed to be merely the effect of a sprain. The disease is always somewhat protracted, and completely disables the patient for a time. The cure, however, is usually complete, and she may hope to be perfectly well in some two weeks, and able to resume her professional duties."

We are glad to see that Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER, the eminent pianist, has been received with much favor by the Bostonians. It is always a welcome and cheering thing to be received well by Bostonians. He played at Chickering's Hall, and has been highly praised in the papers—Boston papers, mind you. The *Journal* says: "He has complete mastery over the instrument, and brings out its varied effects in the most telling manner, both in music requiring grace, facility and subtlety, and in that requiring manual strength."

Mlle. CAMILLA URSO has been created an honorary member of the Philharmonic Society of Philadelphia, in recognition of her remarkable abilities as a violinist.

A new professor of magic, Mr. HASELMAYER, of whom rumor speaks encouragingly, will shortly give a series of entertainments in New-York. He has already bagged a private party of nearly 250 Press men and other influential citizens.

One of the most characteristic rondos in "*Fleur de Thé*," and a piece which will surely be popular not only for its sentiment but its melody, is the champagne song in the last act. It is in praise of that delectable wine, and of the particular kind manufactured by the Widow CLIQUOT: "S'il est un vin qu'on adore, de Paris à Macao, c'est le Cliquot; c'est le Cliquot." Any quantity of opera bouffe can be washed down with such noble and philanthropic reflections. The wine may help the song, but it is certain the song will help the wine.

The MENDELSSOHN Orchestral Union resumed their pleasant concerts at Irving Hall on Sunday. There were about sixty performers in the orchestra, thereby insuring to the instrumental numbers an unusual fullness of interpretation. A new and brilliant selection by CONRADI called "A Tour through Europe" gave much satisfaction. It touches gaily on the music of all nations, and furnishes several capital solos. The vocalists were Miss JENNIE PROUDFOOT, Master E. DE SOLLA and Mr. IGNATZ POLLAK. Several brilliant *morceaux* were played by Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, who was in capital condition, and the accompaniments were rendered by Mr. ARTHUR RITZNER and Mr. H. B. LESSERVE. The orchestral conductors were Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER and Mr. H. B. DODWORTH. These concerts, which seem to widen the field of orchestral music, certainly deserve to be successful. They are cheap and good.

Reading.

Mrs. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK announces in our advertising columns, that she will give a public Reading at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn, on Monday evening next. Mrs. MAVERICK is not a professional reader, but she is a lady of refinement, culture and social position. We believe this will be her first appearance before the public.

BRIEF NOTES.

The Philadelphia Alumni of Harvard College are to dine together this month.

Gov. PALMER will veto, it is said, the Illinois bill to regulate fares on railroads.

A telegram from Portland, Me., says Judge GODDARD has obtained a verdict for $4,200 50 damages against the Grand Trunk Railroad for an insult by a conductor.

An Ohio paper styles the inauguration ball that quadrennial exhibition of the organized stupidity and concentrated vulgarity of the country. But Ohio is a long way from Washington—in some things.

The Pabodie will case at Providence, R. I., has been settled by compromise. The testator left several hundred thousand dollars to a female spiritualist or clairvoyant physician, who attended him in his last sickness, and at whose house he died.

The Massachusetts Legislature visited Prof. AGASSIZ's Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, at Cambridge, on Tuesday.

The New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee organized on Tuesday, and intrusted the whole conduct of the campaign to an executive committee of five.

SAMUEL A. ARNOLD's father is in Washington, laboring for the pardon of his son, who is at the Dry Tortugas.

Residents of Crawfordsville, Ohio, report the unusual occurrence of a rainbow in the north precisely at noon on Saturday, Jan. 30.

The Cincinnati City Council has granted permission to an individual to use the lamp-posts of the City for advertising purposes for five years. Some of the tax-payers protest against it.

The Republicans of New-Mexico have renominated Hon. J. FRANCISCO CHAVES for Delegate to Congress.

Orders have been received from the Home Government to resign, on the 1st of next May, all barracks held on lease in Canada.

In a recent speech in Virginia, Mr. A. H. H. STUART said that "Gen. LEE not only heartily agreed with the new movement, but was among the first to suggest the ideas which control it."

TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Greek Ministers Refuse to Sign the Peace Conference Protocol.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

There is now no doubt that the Greek Government has agreed to the resolution of the Paris Conference.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—7:30 P. M.

A dispatch has just been received from Athens, conveying the unexpected intelligence that the Greek Ministers have refused to agree to the signing of the protocol of the Paris Conference, and that they have tendered their resignations to the King.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Challenge of American Yachtsmen Accepted.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

J. ASHBURY, the owner of the British yacht *Cambria*, is in receipt of the note of WILLIAM DOUGLASS, of New-York, the owner of the *Sappho*, written on the 20th ult., proposing an ocean yacht race between their respective vessels. Mr. ASHBURY accepts the challenge, and suggests the following as the route as best adapted to fairly test the sea-going qualities of the yachts: From Cowes, eastwardly through Spithead, around the Isle of Wight, thence westwardly to and around the Eddystone Light-house, thence southwardly to Cherbourg, France, thence northerly to Cowes, the place of beginning, through the Solent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Petition of the Irish Bishops for the right of convocation has been rejected.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, President of the Board of Trade, retains his seat in Parliament as member for Bradford, the petition against his election having failed.

ALGERIA.

A Revolt Among the Native Tribes.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

A revolt has broken out among the natives of Algeria. It is confined to the wild tribes in a district remote from the French settlements.

The Duke of Magenta has been ordered to Algeria.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3—Evening.

News has been received to-night from Algeria that the insurgents have been defeated, and the revolt suppressed. The department in which the disturbance broke out is now tranquil.

SPAIN.

Confession of the Murderers of the Governor of Burgos.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Five of the prisoners implicated in the assassination of the Governor of Burgos have confessed their guilt.

CUBA.

A Serious Riot in the Town of Bejucal between Spaniards and Cubans.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

A serious riot occurred a day or two since in the town of Bejucal between Spaniards and Cubans. Several of the participants were badly wounded.

The city continues entirely tranquil.

A steamer arrived yesterday from Spain with a large number of troops on board.

The steamship *Maryland* sailed for Baltimore to-day.

FIRES.

Destruction of the International Hotel at St. Paul—Fires Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The St. Paul, Minn., International Hotel was burned this morning. The guests barely escaped with their lives, and lost all their clothing. The total loss is over $100,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Early this morning the wholesale and retail grocery of THOMAS B. DUFFIE, No. 368 Morgan-street, was burned. The loss is $8,000.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

At a late hour Saturday night the distillery of F. W. JENNINGS, on the Kingston and Wilber post road, together with an adjoining building and barn, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $11,000. The property is fully insured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Pipe Works of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & Co., of this city, were destroyed by fire this evening. A number of frame dwellings were also burned. The loss will be heavy. Shortly before midnight the works of JAMES BROWN, hardware dealer and locksmith, situated in the rear of his store on Wood-street, were also discovered to be on fire. The building and contents were destroyed. Loss $35,000.

UNADILLA, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

STILLSON's hardware store, CHAMBERLAIN BRO.'s drug store, BRUSH BRO.'s clothing store, BARKE's flour and feed store, residence and wagon-house, together with the grocery store of R. H. JACKSON, at Franklin, Delaware County, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss in buildings and goods, $40,000; insurance not ascertained.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The International Hotel, at St. Paul, Minn., and five adjoining frame structures, were destroyed by fire this morning. The fire caught in the laundry from the careless use of a candle. Nearly 200 guests were carried out in a fainting condition. They lost their clothes and baggage. Parties from Louisville, Ky., yesterday negotiated for the purchase of the building, offering for it $110,000. MEALL BROS., the owners, had an insurance on the building of $60,000. E. C. BELOTE, the proprietor, lost $28,000 in furniture. The total loss exceeds $100,000. The insurance is divided among several companies in small sums.

The carpenter shop and lumber-yard of VALENTINE JABEL, of Peoria, Ill., were burned yesterday. The loss is nearly $8,000.

Murder in Iowa—The Missouri Legislature and Insurance Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

HENRY WALTERS, an old citizen of Keokuk, Iowa, was murdered on Sunday last by four men who shot him as he was mounting his horse, then brutally beat him with clubs and stones. Two men were arrested on suspicion.

The bill which has been introduced into the Missouri Senate for the government of Insurance Companies, proposes to first create an Insurance Department; second, to enact a law regulating Fire and Marine, Live Stock, Health, Accident and other companies. None but fire and marine companies can be organized upon the mutual plan. Companies of other States must have $100,000 paid-up capital. Life companies can be organized upon the stock or mutual plans; if on the latter, they cannot create a guaranteed fund. Life Insurance Companies must make a deposit with the State Treasurer. Companies that have such deposit at home, are not required to deposit in our State.

Preparation for the Upper Missouri River trade for the coming season is being made. The late action of the Board of Underwriters, in requiring steamers to come up to a certain standard of strength, gives assurance of greater security to property than heretofore. The Government will also transact its business differently. Instead of contracting with the lowest bidders, the Chief Quartermaster of this Military Division will select his own boats for the service. The Government last year lost about a million of dollars worth of property by the sinking of inferior boats.

The Board of Trade of this city have indorsed the protest of the Philadelphia Board of Trade against that clause in the Bankruptcy act known as the "fifty per cent" provision.

THOMAS ALLEN, the pugilist, arrived here yesterday, and will go into training at once. The third deposit was made last night. Great interest is felt in the coming fight, and the betting is quite lively.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

A bill was introduced in the State Legislature to-day to tax life insurance companies one-half of one per cent. on all premiums, and thus create a new source of revenue. All the insurance bills have been postponed until Tuesday. The Committee on procuring a bronze statue for Gen. KEARNEY and a marble one for RICHARD STOCKTON, reported to-day that they would cost $17,000. But $10,000 has as yet been appropriated.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

General Convention of Vessel-Owners and Captains in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The National Convention of Shipowners and Captains assembled here to-day. It was attended by delegates representing $27,000,000 of capital.

HENRY R. EDMUNDS presided, with a large number of Vice-Presidents, including R. C. Sturgis, of Boston; J. W. Sinnell, of Boston; E. Waterman, of New-London, Conn.; James Van Brunt, of New-York; James Baker, of Boston; Nathaniel Crowell, of Providence, R. I.; B. S. Rackett, of New-York; Lewis Adams, of Nantucket; E. S. Cartwright, of New-Jersey; W. H. Kendall, of Jersey City; Hon. John W. Hall, of Delaware; G. W. Jones, of New-Haven, and L. H. Hopkins, of New-York.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Vessel-owners and Captains, in their individual capacity as such, have been and are subjected to many impositions, annoyances and inconveniences, which we believe may be readily remedied by united action; and,

Whereas, Detention of our vessels without just compensation, and the collection of Harbor Masters' and Port Wardens' fees contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Constitution, are two of the annoyances and impositions; and,

Whereas, We believe that it is to the interest of vessel-owners and Captains at large that associations for their mutual benefit, protection and advantage should be formed in all the commercial cities and towns; therefore,

Resolved, That the vessel-owners and Captains of the several States, in Convention assembled, [illegible] Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the object of this Convention is for the purpose of correcting abuses, and protecting vessels and owners from alleged exactions, not for the purpose of fixing prices to the detriment of commerce.

Resolved, That the Captains and owners of vessels belonging to the several associations now organized and to be organized, be instructed to refuse to pay all demands that are considered to be illegal by the association to which they belong.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the first Wednesday in February, 1870, and that the call be issued by the Pennsylvania Association.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Convention at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The Editorial Convention met in the House of Representatives yesterday. Sixty-one papers were represented. A temporary organization was perfected in the morning, and a permanent one in the afternoon. An Editorial Association was formed, and a set of officers elected, H. T. DARLINGTON, of the Bucks County *Intelligencer*, being chosen President. A resolution was adopted urging the Legislature to make such amendment of the libel laws as to allow the admission of truth as evidence. A proposition to have the State laws published in all the papers elicited a warm debate, and was finally lost by a [illegible] vote. The Convention held an evening session, and adjourned to meet in January, 1870, in Harrisburg.

The Missing Tennessee School Fund.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The report of the Committee of Investigation on the missing school funds continues to excite a deep interest. In the House of Representatives to-day a resolution was adopted providing for the prosecution of all parties implicated. Speaker RICHARDS made a speech defending himself from the Committee's charges. Subsequently a resolution was offered to expel him for receiving a bribe, and he declared that he could not retain the position of Speaker while it was pending. Col. PROSSER, the representative from Davidson, was thereupon elected Speaker *pro tem.* A Committee of Investigation was appointed, and the resolution to expel the Speaker referred to it. The Committee will also investigate the charges against the members implicated.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The following bill passed both Houses of the Legislature this morning, and received the signature of the Governor. It is designed to prevent the New-York Railroad Companies from obtaining control of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The bill reads:

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, by lot or otherwise, to so classify the members thereof that one-fourth, as near as may be, shall terminate their official terms as directors at the first next annual election. After being thus classified, the stock and bondholders shall elect only members of the Board of Directors necessary to fill vacancies created by expiration of the period of services fixed as aforesaid."

The Cattle Disease in Duchess County.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 3.

There is much alarm felt at Fishkill Plains, Duchess County, among farmers, over the sudden death of several cattle belonging to SYLVESTER HAIGHT. The animals died in great agony in six or eight hours after the attack. A *post mortem* examination has revealed nothing, and the farmers generally are much excited. It is feared that Mr. HAIGHT will lose the whole of his stock.

The Steamboat Lexington Burned at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

The sidewheel steamer *Lexington* took fire at 3 o'clock this morning, and was totally destroyed. She was laying up waiting to be docked. She was insured for nearly her full value.

Preparations for the Mardi Gras festivities are in progress. The holiday and annual celebration by the "Mystic Crewe" promises to be unusually brilliant.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 3—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	12
Halifax	N.	Clear	18
Portland	N. E.	Snowing	27
Boston	S. W.	Snowing	40
New-York	N. E.	Raining	40
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	38
Wilmington	E.	Raining	40
Washington	N.	Raining	44
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Foggy	56
Richmond	N. W.	Cloudy	40
Augusta	N.	Raining	58
Savannah	S.	Cloudy	66
Charleston	W. N. W.	Raining	60
Oswego	E.	Snowing	28
Buffalo	N. E.	Snowing	34
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	40
Chicago	N. E.	Cloudy	34
New-Orleans	W.	Cloudy	60
Key West	S. W.	Raining	76
Havana	N.	Cloudy	76

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 3.—Ex-Gov. A. G. BROWN and H. F. SIMRAL last night left for Washington to represent the people of Mississippi before the Reconstruction Committee. They go at the solicitation of their fellow-citizens generally of both political parties.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—It is reported that the robbery of Lieut. SISSONS, Treasurer of the Grand Army of the Republic, was concocted by himself, he having spent the money. He has secured its reimbursement. Deacon ELIJAH BAXTER, a highly respected resident of Quincy, was killed yesterday by being thrown from a wagon, the horses taking fright.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 3—Evening.—The most severe snow-storm of the season prevails. About eight inches have already fallen and it is still snowing fast. The wind is northeast.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—It is raining here to-night, and there is considerable thunder and lightning.

PERSONAL.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening, at their rooms in the Cooper Institute, when PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, Esq., the well-known African explorer, will read a paper upon "Equatorial Africa, with an Account of the Race of Pigmies and of the Cannibal tribes."

Prof. E. N. KENT, for ten years melter and refiner of the Assay Office in this City, sails for Cuba on the 11th inst., and will remain in that island two or three months. His advertisement, in another column, will interest persons who may require his services in Cuba.

Gov. JOHN T. HOFFMAN is at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio; Gen. M. S. Littlefield, of Philadelphia; Hon. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; Capt. T. R. Kivis, of the British Army; Hon. S. Turck, of Dubuque, and Gen. James Craig, of Missouri, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. F. L. Olmstead, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Wickham, of Richmond, Va., and Lieut. King, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

ALBANY.

Railroad Investigations—New-York and Brooklyn Gas Companies—Metropolitan Sewerage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, which has been for the last three weeks investigating the subject of the extra issue of stock by the Hudson River, Central and Erie Railroads, with directions to report in thirty days, this morning asked for an extension of time, which was granted. It appears that the Railroad men do not respond to the summons of the Committee with that alacrity which would indicate a willingness to meet the investigation. JAY GOULD, it is said, will make his appearance here to-morrow to make such explanations as he may be able with regard to his transactions in Erie. When the resolution authorizing the investigation was first introduced into the Senate, Mr. CAMPBELL requested its reference to the Judiciary Committee, on the ground that the investigation would in all probability resolve itself into a legal question—whether the law as it now stands does or does not authorize the increase of stock in the manner in which it has been done by the Erie, Central and other roads. The progress of the investigation thus far has justified the suggestion of Mr. CAMPBELL. All of the roads claim to have acted in pursuance of law; and, as they doubtless availed themselves of the best legal advice before acting, it is not probable that their acts will be upset by any railroad investigations that may be set on foot by the Legislature. The Hudson River Road claims to have increased its capital stock pursuant to a special law. The Central claims to have done the same thing, partly in pursuance of special enactments and partly under the general Railroad law. The Erie claims immunity for its acts under the general Railroad law, which allows directors of railroad corporations to issue convertible bonds. This is the law whose abuse has caused all the difficulty. While the general Railroad law provides for the increase of capital stock in a proper manner, by the vote of two-thirds of the stockholders assembled for that purpose, yet another section permits the issue by the directors of bonds convertible into stock, thereby affording a means of practically increasing the stock to an unlimited extent without consultation with the stockholders. The investigations that have been ordered by the Senate and Assembly, while they may not result in undoing what has already been done by the railroad companies, will at least direct attention to the defects in the present railroad law, and probably terminate in such legislation as will prevent a repetition of the abuses hereafter.

THE GAS COMPANIES.

The New-York and Brooklyn Gas Companies are going to have their delinquencies exposed through an investigating Committee. They don't appear to have any friends in the Legislature—or anywhere else for that matter. Mr. MITCHELL's resolution, offered to-day, proposes to examine into their affairs, and let the public know something about the manner in which they conduct business; how large profits they make, what quality of gas they supply, whether better gas cannot be furnished to the public at a cheaper rate, &c. Another New-York member has in preparation a resolution, which will probably be introduced to-morrow, directing an investigation into the character and construction of the meters used by the gas companies, and authorizing tests to be made by the Committee to ascertain their accuracy.

NEW-YORK SEWERS.

Mr. KEEGAN to-day called up his resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three to investigate the present system of sewerage in New-York City. He assured the House that it was not a "black-mailing resolution," but was *bona fide* and sincere, and offered for a praiseworthy object. He said the present system of sewerage prosecuted by the Croton Board was totally inadequate to the drainage of the City and an imposition on the tax-payers.

Mr. HITCHMAN followed in a [illegible] said and added a good deal more. Not only had the present system of sewerage proved a failure, but he hinted at corruption in the Croton Board in the matter of contracts for the purchase of the tile pipes now being laid down as sewers. They would all, in his opinion, have to be taken up and replaced by the old-fashion brick sewers—in other words New-York must continue a sewerage system that had been exploded and superseded in every other civilized city on the globe. It is evident that the new, economical and in every respect superior system of sewerage adopted by the Croton Board interferes with the plunder of New-York contractors, and must be abolished forthwith. Mr. MURPHY offered an amendment to the resolution, which was adopted, that no member be appointed on the Committee who represents a constituency south of Albany. The resolution was adopted as amended. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 3.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—To provide that whenever the Commissioners of the Land Office have power to make a grant of land to any party, they shall also have power to summarily inquire into the rights of each party thereto.

By Mr. STANFORD—To aid in the construction of the New-York Northern Railroad through the Wilderness.

By Mr. HUBBARD—For the relief the Afton, Chenango County, town Commissioners.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To provide that no policy of insurance on life issued by any company doing business in this State shall be forfeited by nonpayment of premium thereon.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To provide that in all proceedings in any Court in which two or more persons shall be joined in the same indictment, a separate trial may be had; and the defendant not on trial may be a witness on behalf of the one on trial; but such evidence shall not be used against the person giving evidence; also, to make inspectors of plankroads and turnpikes inspectors of toll bridges; also, to authorize the City of Binghamton to widen the bridge at Court-street.

By Mr. MORGAN—Relative to Legislative printing.

By Mr. WICKS—To incorporate a Savings Bank at Elmira.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Relative to town officers of Morrisania, Westchester County.

By Mr. BANKS—To incorporate the Excelsior Temple of Honor of Albany.

By Mr. PIERCE—To incorporate the Howard Literary Association of Brooklyn. The corporators named are JOHN E. LEACH, HENRY H. WHEELER and others.

By Mr. MURPHY—To authorize the Brooklyn Improvement Company to extend its Canal to Fourth-avenue; also, to direct the Collector of Taxes of Brooklyn to deduct from the budget of 1869, imposed upon property charged therein for the cost of improvement of Third-street, nineteen-twentieths of the amount assessed.

By Mr. PALMER—To provide that all Life Insurance Companies may invest their surplus funds in improved real estate, provided the property mortgaged is worth double the amount loaned thereon.

By Mr. PIERCE—To change the name of the New-York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Tunnel Company to the New-York Tunnel Company. The Company may construct a tunnel of iron or masonry across the beds of the North and East Rivers at such points as may be determined upon.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the German Liederkranz, of New-York.

To authorize the town of Perry, Wyoming County, to aid in the construction of a railroad.

To incorporate the Genesee Annual Conference.

To incorporate the Long Island Safe Deposit Company.

To regulate auction sales in Wellsville, Allegany County.

To release to ROBERT JONES interest in certain lands in Oneida County.

Conferring additional powers on the University of the City of New-York.

For the relief of ELI A. BRONSON.

For the relief of EDWARD TODD.

To legalize certain proceedings taken to incorporate the Holy Angel's Infirmary Academy.

PETER MCKNIGHT was confirmed as a notary for New-York. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GOULD—Directing overseers of highways to deduct $3 from the highway tax of each inhabitant who may construct a watering trough by the public highway.

By Mr. CALKINS—To change the boundary of the town of Hamburg, Erie County.

By Mr. SARGEANT—Relative to taxes levied in Constable, Lewis County.

By Mr. FOX—To extend Union-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. BERGEN—To provide it shall be lawful for any corporations operating street railroads to enter any street without the consent of one-half of the property-owners along the line; any company desiring to lay a street railroad must post printed notices to that effect along the projected route for six weeks before application is made to the Legislature for such a franchise.

By Mr. KIERNAN—To amend section 14 of title 3 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1864.

By Mr. FREAR—Naming Roland S. Doty, John T. Connor, Garnett Van Nostrand, Stephen D. Burdick and others as first corporators of the Wayside Industrial Home of the City of New-York. The association proposes to establish an institution for the care and support of destitute children.

By Mr. JACOBS—To permit boats from daily newspapers published in New-York to approach vessels bound in for the purpose of gathering news. Also, relative to Reid-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. HODGES—To repeal the act to open Maspeth-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. KIERNAN—Naming Garret L. Schuyler, Jacob Voorhies, Leander Buel, Jos. M. Knecker, Allen J. Dennis and others as corporators of the New-York Empire Railroad Company, with power to construct a railroad along the following streets: Commencing at Thirty-fourth-street (East River) to First-avenue, to Twenty-third-street, Tenth-avenue, (west) Christopher, to the ferry; also, from the foot of Canal-street, North River, along West-street to Spring, Macdougal, Fourth to University-place, Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Second-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street to the river.

By Mr. PORTER—To direct part of the Croton Aqueduct, between the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, and southerly side of Ninety-third-street, to be discontinued, and empowering the Croton Department to build a brick or stone conduit for water beneath the surface at such depth as not to interfere with the grade of the avenue. Also, authorizing a loan to be made for doing the above work. Also, to amend the military code.

By Mr. HUSTED—Relative to the Dale Seminary Association. Also, to amend the charter of Sing Sing. Also, to amend laws relative to wharfage. Also, providing that no policy of insurance on life, hereafter issued by any company doing business in the State of New-York, shall be forfeited by nonpayment of premium thereon, any further than regards the right of the party insured therein to have it continued in force beyond a certain period, to be determined as follows: The net value of a policy when a premium becomes due, and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to combined experience or actual rate of mortality, with interest at four per cent. per annum, after deducting from such value any indebtedness to the company, or notes held by the company, against the insured; which notes, if given for premium, shall then be canceled. Four-fifths of what remains shall be considered as a net single premium of temporary insurance; and the term for which it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time of the lapse of premium and the assumption of mortality and interest aforesaid. If the death of the party occur within the term of temporary insurance covered by the value of policy, as determined in the previous section, and if no condition of the insurance other than payment of premium should have been violated by the insured, the company shall be bound to pay the amount of the policy the same as if there had been no lapse of premium, anything in the policy to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, however, that notice of the claim and proof of death shall be submitted to the company within ninety days after the decease; and, provided also, that the company shall have the right to deduct from the amount insured in the policy, the amount at 7 per cent. per annum of premiums that had been forborne at the time of death. All endowment policies on which two annual premiums have been paid, shall be non-forfeiting for such proportion of the original sum as the number of premiums paid bears to the total number required by the policy, and such paid-up policy shall receive an equitable share of profits or dividends until it matures. Also, relative to the loss of life on railroads.

By Mr. MADDEN—For a new road in Newtown. Also, for the construction of a court-house in Queens County.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the Grass River improvement.

By Mr. STEWART—Relative to the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and other State officers.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To incorporate the Oriental Savings Bank of New-York. The corporators named are JOSEPH H. TOOKER, OLIVER R. INGERSOLL, JACOB BENNETT, H. D. CLAPP, ANDREW J. CASE, and others.

By Mr. PORTER—To amend the laws relating to dower.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. MITCHELL—For a select committee of seven to examine into the affairs of the New-York Gas Company. Tabled.

REPORTS.

By Mr. RICHMOND—Adverse to fixing the term of office of the Brooklyn County Court-house Engineers. Agreed to.

By Mr. HODGES—Adverse to the bill for the protection of consumers of coal in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. GLEASON—Adverse to increasing the pay of certain members of the Metropolitan Police. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

The Great Artesian Spring at Ballston Spa.

A New-York correspondent of a Western journal writes that the new artesian Lithia Spring, recently discovered at Ballston Spa, in this State, has given new life to that village, and adds that during last Summer a large portion of the visitors to the springs at Saratoga, notwithstanding the attractions at that place, were found daily visiting and drinking of the artesian spring at Ballston. He gives a very graphic description of its beautiful location, and states that "so great has become the jealousy of certain parties at Saratoga lest this spring drew away their custom, that all kinds of base falsehoods are manufactured to keep the crowds away that flock to taste it; and when they once taste," says the correspondent, "they need not be asked as to preference; it becomes visible at a glance on every countenance. It is very highly impregnated with that valuable ingredient, lithia, so effectual in reducing lime and urate deposits in the human system, and the analysis by one of our best chemists, Prof. CHANDLER, of Columbia College, has proved it to be beyond comparison as to strength, and yet exceedingly pleasant to the taste, resembling the Congress, of Saratoga, while its effervescent powers and retention of the gases is truly wonderful. Its effect is quick and certain, and while it contains the valuable ingredients so beneficial to disease, it operates both as a diuretic and cathartic, and that which Nature resists in all mineral waters, must be assisted by a cathartic, which is furnished happily in this wonderful Lithia Spring, rendering it far more beneficial to the invalid and the health-seeker than any other known Lithia Spring water. Lithia Springs have been, and are still the favorite in Europe, it must be admitted; and in America the Saratoga has for years reigned supreme. Now, combine the two if you will, and then double their strength, and what is the result? A mineral water such as the world never knew before. In one gallon of this Artesian Spring Water there is 7,750 grains of lithia." "It looks large," says this correspondent, "but is nevertheless true to the letter. Does any spring equal this? The amount of lithia it alone contains must give it great prominence." In conclusion, he adds, "If you are skeptical as to my assertions, go to the spring yourself and converse with those who have been cured of life-long diseases by its use in small quantities. And my word for it when you depart you will carry away with you the same impressions I have that Saratoga will, ere long, be shorn of her glory, and the new Artesian Lithia Spring of Ballston Spa will be in future not alone the spring of springs in America, but the spring of the world, where the sick, the lame, the halt and the blind will congregate to drink of this water which will be as precious as gold—Yes, more than fine gold to the afflicted!" Large quantities of this water are now being shipped to the New-York agents of the Spring, Messrs. J. OGDEN, SMITH & SON, No. 10 BROADWAY, where it can be procured by those who desire to test its merits.—*New-York Evening Mail.*

The Artesian Lithia Spring Water is the only water in the world that contains the properties of the Saratoga and Vichy waters combined, and is the best for invalids in existence. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The best remedy known for cancer, scrofula, kidney disease, &c. Sold by druggists and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod-Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Convenient and Simple.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of bronchial affections and coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets. FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH. Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CUMINS—ROCHESTER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, at St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y., by Rev. Henry Anstice, Rector, ALLEN J. CUMINS, of this City, to ANNA M., daughter of Henry E. Rochester.

MACY—COLEMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, at the residence of William N. Dickenson, Esq., in this City, by Friends' ceremony, A. COLEMAN MACY, Jr., of Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., to LOUISE Y. COLEMAN, of New-York City.

ROBB—STANARD.—At the residence of Hon. John P. Kennedy, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 2, by Rev. Dr. Leeds, JAMES ROBB, of this City, to Mrs. MARTHA STANARD, of Richmond, Va.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1869, Miss CORDELIA BREWSTER, aged 54 years.

BURDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 2, after a lingering illness, SIDNEY A. BURDGE, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 212 East 28th-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M. Remains to be interred in Green-Wood.

BUSBY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of inflammation of the brain, JOSEPH LLOYD, aged 2 years and 2 months, son of Joseph B. and Annie D. Busby.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 151 Morris-av.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, after a lingering illness, MARY E. COOPER, wife of James G. Cooper, aged 45 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of Oxford-st., (Dr. Cuyler's,) at 11 o'clock Friday morning, the 5th inst.

CURTIS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, Dr. JOHN G. CURTIS, of Jersey City, after a lingering illness.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 45 Grand-st., Jersey City.

EARLE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 2, GRACE THORN, infant daughter of Daniel D. and Esther M. Earle, aged 3 months.

The remains will be taken this day, (Thursday,) to Unionville for interment.

KNIGHT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at Astoria, L. I., ANN, wife of Henry Knight.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, FRANCES ELEANOR, youngest daughter of the late Thomas M. Lawrence.

The funeral services will be held on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the late residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. Vredenburgh, No. 228 Atlantic-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

LAMBERT.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, JOHN M. LAMBERT, of London, England, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Holy Communion Church, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LEACH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, CECILIA MARY, daughter of Adam C. and Cecelia M. Leach, aged 16 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock, from No. 38 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, Mrs. REBECCA R. LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Frederick Lockwood.

Her relatives and friends and the friends of her brother-in-law, Roe Lockwood, are invited to attend her funeral services at the house of Mr. Hopper, her late residence, Lafayette-av., a short distance from Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUMFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, AGNES G., only daughter of Henry and Phoebe L. Mumford, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 47 Johnson-st., on Friday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock.

PLATT.—On Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 3, ELIZA, wife of George W. Platt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POWELL.—On Fourth day morning, 3d inst., SAMUEL BROWN, eldest child of Wilson M. and Sarah H. Powell, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of his grandfather, No. 17 Lamartine-place, on First day, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

THORP.—At his residence, Fairfield, Conn., on Monday, Feb. 1, HENRY S. THORP, aged 72 years, formerly a merchant of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 2½ P. M. New-Haven train leaves 27th-st. at 11½ A. M., returning at 6 P. M.

VAN TUYL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, MARY, wife of Benj. S. Van Tuyl, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 173 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA CURES DYSPEPSIA, (INDIGESTION,) CONSUMPTION, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHOEA, ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEMORRHOIDS, PALPITATION, SLEEPLESSNESS, DEBILITY, WASTING COUGH, ASTHMA, FEVERS, LOW SPIRITS.

SEVENTY THOUSAND ANNUAL CURES, (which had resisted all medicine,) including that of HIS HOLINESS THE POPE.

In tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 2 lbs., $2 25; 24 lbs., $18. Also, DU BARRY'S REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in tablets for 12 cups, $1 50.

COPIES OF CURES MAY BE HAD GRATIS.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and through all grocers and chemists.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by all druggists.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, coughs, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 2 Bond-st., New-York, for Mr. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 60 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe will close at this office on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, and SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:40; C and O, 11:30; D and H, 11:15; F and G, 10:50 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his lecture on "Rational Amusements" at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1869.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES READE'S NOVELS.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION.

Uniform, Compact, Legible, Tasteful, Cheap.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

WHITE LIES. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

AND

GRIFFITH GAUNT. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

This Edition of the Complete Works of Mr. Charles Reade is compact, uniform, tasteful, and so cheap as to bring the works of this great master of fiction within the reach of all.

"Charles Reade's position and popularity as one of the very foremost of story-tellers has created the decided want of a good edition of his works—one combining uniformity, convenient size, good type, neat binding and cheapness. Fields, Osgood & Co. have done an excellent thing in undertaking to meet and fully supply this want. They issue to-day, as the first installment of their 'Household Edition,' two volumes, comprising 'Foul Play' and 'Hard Cash,' which possess all the qualities we have named as desirable. This enterprise cannot fail of meeting with a commensurate success."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Promises to be a most popular series."—*Philadelphia Press.*

On SATURDAY, Feb. 6, will be published,

LOVE ME LITTLE, LOVE ME LONG.

AND

NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

** For sale by all booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the publishers,

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston,

And No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT TO ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY OPERATIONS AGAINST THE DEFENCES OF CHARLESTON HARBOR IN 1863.

BY Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, United States Army, late Major-General of Volunteers, and Commanding General of the United States land forces engaged.

ILLUSTRATED BY SEVEN VIEWS AND PLANS. 1 vol. 8vo. Uniform with the original Report. Cloth, $5. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HAND-BOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Hand-book of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

GEMS OF LA PERICHOLE, POTPOURRI.—Walz, 35c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Galop, 35c.; Waltz, 35c.; Redowa, 35c. Vocal—The Letter Song, 40c.; La jeune Indienne, 40c.; Les femmes il n'y a, 40c.; Fleur de Thé, Potpourri, 75c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 35c., &c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of the Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1869, at 8 o'clock. HENRY J. RAYMOND, President.

GEO. H. SHELDON, M. FRIEDSAM, } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL PAID IN, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is invested entirely in Government securities, and is divided among over 500 shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK. NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 452 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111½	111½	5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅜	108½
Coupon, 1881	112½	112⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	108½	109½
5-20 Regis., 1862	109¾	109½	10-40 Regist'd	102¾	102⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113½	113⅝	10-40 Coupon	108½	108⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109¾	109⅞	Gold	135⅝	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	110¾	111	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101¾	102
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	108½	108⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all Issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons of Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE transfer books of this Company will be kept with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The conversion of the balance of the old stock of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies into the stock of this Company will continue as heretofore to be done at the general office of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 9 until Feb. 18.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana Past Due Coupons; also, Memphis and Charleston Stock, Wilmington and Manchester First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee First Mortgage Bonds, Past Due Wilmington City Bonds, Norfolk City 6 per cent. Bonds and Stock, and Charleston 6 per cent. Stock. By J. M. WEITH & CO., Nos. 45 New-st. and 70 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 1, 1869.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1868.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,874,796 40
For Interest	310,327 26
For Interest and Rents accrued	80,216 63
Total	$2,265,340 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$481,335 00
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	311,395 12
Paid Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies; and Bonus Interest on Dividends, &c.	387,022 53
Total	$1,180,752 65

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$49,911 57
Bonds and Mortgages	1,234,065 00
Loans on Policies in force	2,032,080 06
[The actuarial estimates of the value of the Policies which secure these Notes is about $2,500,000.]	
United States and New-York State Stocks	712,605 00
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	649,342 34
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds [Market value of the Securities, $837,772.]	598,225 00
Interest due to date and all other property	92,318 10
Total	$5,367,557 35

ADVANTAGES TO INSURERS.

Smallest average Ratio of Mortality.

Expenses average less than any Company.

Liberal modes of Payment of Premiums.

Insurers receive the largest Bonus ever given.

Dividends made Annually on all Participating Policies.

All kinds of Non-Forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued.

Policies Incontestible.

All Endowment Policies and the Non-Forfeiting Life Policies non-forfeitable after one Payment.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
A. DUBOIS, M. D., H. G. PIFFARD, M. D., Medical Examiners.
R. C. FELLOWS, Counsel.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is $2,250,000.

LESS THAN $25,000 PER MILE.

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY ON THE COMPANY, including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid, and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From satisfactory proofs received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., Bankers, No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

$[illegible] FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CEDAR FALLS and MINNESOTA RAILROAD CO.

Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually.

This road is leased to and operated by the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, the minimum rental which that Company pays under the lease being more than sufficient to pay the interest on the entire issue of bonds. Apply to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar-st.

FIRST-CLASS HOME INVESTMENT.

$[illegible] First Mortgage Bonds of the Southside Railroad Company of Long Island for sale on very favorable terms. These bonds are all that are to be issued of the Company, and all that will be offered by them; the security is undoubted, as this mortgage is on property costing nearly three times the amount; the road is completed and running from the ferry to Patchogue, and doing a large business. For further particulars inquire of KETCHUM & CLARK, 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 123 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—Six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 12 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed.

W. W. FORD, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, Jan. 19, 1869.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,886,736 53.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1869.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 37 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.

HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, Executors.

au5-lawsmTh*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

PRINTERS.—A GOOD BOOK PROOF READER wanted; a competent man may be sure of a steady place at fair wages. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. One who understands fluting and all kinds of fine washing, and has unexceptionable reference, may call at No. 42 West 36th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 63 West 48th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 70TH AND 71ST STS., TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the HARSEN ESTATE, is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual convenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the City is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBT. I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salesrooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock.—Private library of the late Rev. F. S. Rising, comprising a very choice and select collection of theological works; best English editions. Also, many valuable miscellaneous works, among which may be mentioned Appleton's Encyclopædia, 16 volumes, 8vo, sheep; Library of the Fathers, 24 volumes, 8vo, cloth; Parker Society Publications, 50 volumes, 8vo, cloth; Hengstenberg Christology, 4 vols., 8vo, cloth; National Portrait Gallery, 4 volumes, morocco, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following debts and other property:

A promissory note of Winchester Britton, dated Sept. 28, 1862, at three months, for $600 80.

A promissory note of William & Ely, dated Oct. 28, 1862, at two months, for $[illegible].

A promissory note of Catharine E. Conover, dated Oct. 1, 1862, at four months, for $[illegible], payable to and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.

A promissory note of Abel T. Collins, dated Nov. 7, 1865, at three months, for $475, payable to and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.

Two promissory notes of C. R. Woodworth, each for $500, one dated Nov. 3, 1866, at two months, and one dated Dec. 5, 1866, at three months; and with these notes the following collaterals belonging thereto: 3,800 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company, and 4,220 shares of the stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 4, 1866, at three months, for $100.

A promissory note of Robert Renfrew, dated Oct. 27, 1866, at sixty days, for $[illegible]; and with this note, notes of Robert Renfrew, one dated Nov. 14, 1866, at four months, for $[illegible], and one dated March 23, 1867, due March 23, 1867, for $[illegible], and one dated Feb. 2, 1867, for $[illegible]; and the collateral for the debt of Renfrew, an invoice and bill of lading for a box, dated in 1866.

A promissory note of Oscar C. Ferris, dated Dec. 12, 1866, at one month, for $500, payable to and indorsed by C. R. Woodworth and duly protested; and with this note, 500 shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company, the collateral thereto.

A promissory note of E. Alterman, dated Feb. 2, 1867, at thirty days, for $[illegible].

A promissory note of James Donnelly, dated June [illegible], 1866, at seven months, for $[illegible].

A promissory note of Erastus Plat, dated Dec. 8, 1866, at two months, for $[illegible], payable to John Dearborn, and indorsed by him and S. B. Russell and duly protested.

A promissory note of S. B. Russell, dated Oct. 6, 1866, at three months, for $[illegible].

A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 12, 1867, at one day, for $[illegible].

A check dated June 2, 1866, for $400, made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr., and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.

A check dated Aug. 12, 1866, for $[illegible], made by Thomas Cummings.

A check dated July 2, 1866, for $[illegible], made by William Johnston.

A check dated July 10, 1866, for $[illegible], made by J. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.

A check dated Feb. 10, 1866, for $[illegible], made by Walter Scott.

A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Meckleam.

A judgment against the Hoosac Slate Company in Supreme Court, Feb. 22, 1867, for $[illegible], and with this the note of C. R. Woodworth, dated Dec. 6, 1866, at one month, for $[illegible], being a collateral thereto.

A chattel mortgage made by C. R. Woodworth for $[illegible], payable Jan. 1, 1867, mortgaging six horses.

A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. R. Woodworth, for $[illegible].

A judgment in the Marine Court, March 2, 1864, against William S. Lyon, for $[illegible].

A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. 7, 1865, against Edward H. Betts, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $[illegible].

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 26, 1862, for $[illegible], and one Dec. 26, 1862, for $[illegible].

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 30, 1863, one for $[illegible], and one for $[illegible].

A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner for $[illegible], and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner and J. K. Wardell for $[illegible], being a collateral to first judgment.

A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 15, 1862, for $[illegible].

A judgment against Catharine N. Sinclair for $[illegible], date and Court unknown.

A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vouch for about $[illegible].

Judgment against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $[illegible]; E. Swackhamer, $[illegible]; A. B. Mortley for $[illegible]; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $[illegible]; George N. Mott for $[illegible]; Andrew Backus, for $[illegible].

Claims in open account against the following persons: James Rosbotham for $[illegible]; Frederick Kuster for $[illegible]; C. W. Boston for $[illegible]; Wade & Keating for $[illegible]; A. Simpson for $[illegible]; G. G. Meckleam for $[illegible].

A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas V. Birdsall, one dated March 24, 1866, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 2, 1866, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.

A claim against John Dearborn for $[illegible], and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 2, 1864, for $[illegible], one made by Abraham B. Rapelyea, due Feb. 7, 1865, for $[illegible], and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, on life of John Dearborn, for $2,000, held as collateral for the claim.

A claim against Evans & Cook for $[illegible], and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by William F. Walker, due Aug. 15, 1866, for $[illegible], and one made by J. E. Beach & Co., due Aug. 12, 1866, for $[illegible], both indorsed by Evans & Cook.

A claim against G. R. Ellis for $[illegible], and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by M. A. Levy, due Feb. 1, 1867, for $[illegible], and one made by A. F. Levy, Due Feb. 1, 1867, for $[illegible].

Also the following stocks:

5,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Tunnel and Silver Mining Company.

50 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company.

3,700 shares of the capital stock of the Hoosac Slate Company.

1,065 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Jersey City Oil and Coal Company.

2,600 shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Mill Creek Oil and Coal Company.

400 shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Assignee.

Dated New-York, Feb. 3, 1869.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

FINE AND COSTLY FRENCH AND English engravings, chromos, oil-paintings, &c., in rich gilt and black-walnut carved frames.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a choice collection of French and English engravings, chromos, &c., in rich gilt and black-walnut frames. The above collection of plain and colored engravings is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn.—A general assortment of good household furniture, bedding, china, fancy and dress goods, velvets and other carpets, stoves, three good walnut counters with drawers, one mitering-machine; also, at 12 M., new covered wagon, one rockaway harness, one pony and cow.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BILL, HENTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

2,781 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.

2,516 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

Cargo Sandy Hook, from Palermo.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS,

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

This to above property is unquestionable, having been in the family of present owners for nearly 100 YEARS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 28 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, by order of the Supreme Court,)

THE VALUABLE PAPER-MILL AND PROPERTY OF THE SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SITUATED AT SALISBURY MILLS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y., ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM NEWBURG, ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot, a large stone mill about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a 125-horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one 62-inch Fourdrinier paper machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper; also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach-boiler, dam, water-power, water-wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling-houses, store-house, workshop, stables, furniture, &c., &c.

For particulars, and for terms of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver, Room No. 18 City Hall, or BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 197 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, CEDAR AND WEST 14TH STS., by order of the heirs to close the estate of HERMAN BRUEN, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs to close the estate of Herman Bruen, deceased:

MAIDEN-LANE—The lot of land, with the brick building thereon, No. 68 Maiden-lane, long known as "Clarke & Brown's Coffee-house;" lot 27 feet 2 inches front, 26 feet 10 inches rear, 66 feet 1 inch on westerly side, and 61 feet ¼ inch on easterly line.

CEDAR-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick store thereon, No. 13 Cedar-st., in the rear of the above; lot 27 feet 9¼ inches front, 26 feet 10 inches rear, 69 feet 7¼ inches on westerly side, and 70 feet 3 inches on easterly side.

WEST 14TH-ST.—The four-story English basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 234 West 14th-st., (old No. 164,) on south side, 475 feet west of 7th-av.; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For full particulars and maps apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, or of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 52 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 23D AND 32d sts. at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

23D-ST.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., 200 feet west of 2d-av. The house is 25 feet deep, and has sub-cellar, furnace, &c. The gas fixtures are sold with the house. Lot 17.6x100.5.

Also, the three lots on the south side of 23d-st., commencing 350 feet west of 2d-av., each 25x100.5. Lots are free from rock.

32D-ST.—The three-story high stoop brick house, situate on north side of 32d-st., 315.6 feet west of 2d-av., being the eighth house west; house 25x55, with an extension of 9 feet; has all modern improvements and in good order. Gas fixtures and mirrors and with the premises. Lot 25x100 feet 5 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON 106TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

106TH-ST.—The new four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front house and lot, (Mansard roof,) situate on the north side of 106th-st., 225 feet west of 9th-av. The lot is 20 by 40 feet; contains 17 rooms, and has the modern improvements. Lot, 20 by 100.11. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROAD, NEW, BEACH AND EAST TWENTY-THIRD STS., AND COUNTRY SEAT AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of Joseph Meeks, deceased:

BROAD-ST.—The three four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 43, 45 and 47, east side, near Exchange-place. The stores have an average front of 21 feet by 128.7 in north line, and 128.11 south line. Possession of all May 1, 1869.

BROAD-ST.—No. 53, running through and connecting with No. 50 New-st., with four-story brick building, being 20.11 on Broad-st., 25.3 on New-st., by 128.10 in depth; subject to a lease which expires May 1, 1871, at $7,500 per annum.

BEACH-ST.—No. 11, northwest corner of St. John's-lane, with two-story attic and basement brick dwelling, 20 by about 65 feet; lot 20x80. Possession on delivery of the deed.

EAST 23D-ST.—The first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, new No. 120 (old No. 74) East 23d-st., south side, 230 feet east of 4th-av., house 25 by 60 feet, lot 25 by 98.9. Possession May 1, 1869.

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—Elegant country seat, with about 15 acres and handsome outbuildings, with two small stores attached; also, about 3½ acres near by.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

JOHN MEEKS,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS,
WILLIAM H. MEEKS, Executors.

Book maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 50 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 127 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

The entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in brocatel and reps; black walnut, Turkish and reception chairs; rosewood buffet, centre tables, rosewood etegere; bronzes, ormolu mantel clocks, mantel mirrors, lace curtains, linen shades, oak hall-stand and chairs, black walnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wash-stands, rockers, lounges, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; black walnut chairs, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS. AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:

Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, running through to Crosby-st., 45 feet front, 50 feet rear, by 200 feet deep.

Broad-st., Nos. 58, 60 and 62, through to 55 New-st.

Maiden-lane, No. 41, through to No. 37 Liberty-st.

Canal-st., Nos. 510 and 512, near Greenwich-st.

For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 13TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 13TH-ST.—Valuable plot of ground, with front and rear buildings, with a story mill, together with 3 boilers, steam engine, 5 Burr mills, 2 elevators, pulleys, shafting, &c.; plot 91 feet 9 inches on Avenue C and 88 feet on 13th-st. Possession on delivery of the deed. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 8, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

5TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground now occupied by Messrs. Lauter & Brother as the well-known coal yard on the northerly corner of 5th-av. and 30th-st., comprising a front of 98.9 feet on 5th-av. and 200 feet on 30th-st. This is one of the most valuable plots for a grand public building on the avenue. On the rear of the ground on 30th-st. is a double brick first-class stable, under-drained, very complete, fitted for sixteen horses. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—PURSUANT TO AN order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBENEZER L. WILLIAMS, a bankrupt.—I will sell at public auction at 1 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, at the United States Court building, No. 4 Chambers-st., New-York City, all the interest remaining in the assignee of said bankrupt in the real estate, within the following bounds, viz.: Commencing at a point on the south side of 117th-st., distant 150 feet west of 8th-av.; thence south 102 feet; thence easterly to a point on the west side of 8th-av., distant about 70 feet south of 117th-st.; thence northerly along said avenue to 117th-st.; thence westerly along the south side of said street to the beginning.

WM. COVENTRY H. WADDELL, Off. or Gen. Assignee.

Feb. 4, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS, LYING BETWEEN THE CENTRAL PARK AND THE GRAND BOULEVARD, To close an individual interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

57TH-ST.—5 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 9th-av.

69TH-ST.—[illegible] lots, south side, [illegible] feet west of 9th-av.

69TH-ST.—12 lots, north side, 82 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.

70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 136 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.

70TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, [illegible] feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

71ST-ST.—6 lots, south side, [illegible] feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

77TH-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 8th-av. This street is now being graded.

9TH-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 70th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28, 1869.

The United States Steamer COLONEL BUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869.

This vessel is a PROPELLER of 241 [illegible] tons; length 135 feet; breadth 22 2-10 feet; depth of hold 8 5-10 feet; draft, light 3 feet, loaded 8 feet.

She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (24x24 inches) of 50-horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron covered with 3½ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $8,000.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for sums deemed insufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STRONG and SILAS M. HIBBARD, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly partners in the firm name of Strong & Hibbard, in New-York City, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. BOWEN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly copartner with Lucas S. Nicholas and Herman Steinken, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WOLF BLUMENTHAL, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN L. BREWSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John L. Brewster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja28-law2wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SAMUAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Samual, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MORRISON, LAUTERBACH and SPINGARN, Attorneys.

ja28-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER L. CHRISTELLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Meyer L. Christeller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f4-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS HARRIS and AARON HARRIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Harris and Aaron Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Charles L. Beale, Register in Bankruptcy, at the Courthouse in the City of Poughkeepsie, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioners should not be granted. Also that the second and third general meetings of creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the same time and place, before said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of said act.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja21-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT FEINBERG, MARTIN STEENBOCK and GUSTAV PESSELS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert Feinberg, Martin Steenbock and Gustav Pessels, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.

EDWARD L. CORLIES, Assignee, Nos. 37 and 39 Leonard-st.

ja28-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW PANEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Panel, of the town of Port Jervis, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869.

DAVID A. STEPHENS, of the City of Newburgh, Assignee, &c.

f4-law3wTh

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASA FARR, Jr., bankrupt.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of January, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Asa Farr, Jr., in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 197 Broadway, New-York City.

ja28-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. DEMAREST, of Brooklyn, Kings County, and GEORGE A. MIDDLETON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 28 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TRUMAN MERRIFIELD, of Oyster Bay, in the County of Queens and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 28 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN STERN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK A. WHEELER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Van Vleck, Wheeler & Marie, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JONATHAN L. GODLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMEON E. CRITTENDEN, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and CHARLES E. SERGEANT, who resides in the City of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. LEEDS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 3, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LEWIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Philip Lewis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 28 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja28-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN R. POST and THOMAS W. LADD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Stephen R. Post and Thomas W. Ladd, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja28-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JEREMIAH KLECKNER and CHARLES KLECKNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jeremiah Kleckner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all the debts of said bankrupts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja28-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. CASE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry L. Case, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja28-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM FLORENCE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Florence in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja21-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI COOK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Levi Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja21-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD WHITE, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward White, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 197 Broadway, New-York City.

f4-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK S. HOLMES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank S. Holmes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868.

RUFUS E. McHARG, Assignee, No. 77 Cedar-st. New-York.

f4-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WHITTY HALL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Whitty Hall, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja28-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANSFIELD YOUNG and SAMUEL G. STARR, individually, and as members of the late firm of John Phillips & Co., and the said JOHN PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mansfield Young and Samuel G. Starr, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f4-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK S. HOLMES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank S. Holmes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f4-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SIGMUND LILIENSTERN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sigmund Lilienstern, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court.—Dated Feb. 3, 1869.

SIGMUND STIEGLITZ, Assignee.

f4-law3wTh

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—THE SOLDIERS' BUSINESS MESSENGER AND DISPATCH COMPANY, bankrupts.—Notice of Assignee's sale.—Notice is hereby given that the following-described property belonging to the said bankrupts' estate will be sold at auction, (Edward Schenck, Auctioneer,) to the highest bidder, at No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York City, on the 15th day of February, 1869, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, viz.: Two counters and three desks.—Dated New-York, Feb. 3, 1869.

H. EDWIN TREMAIN, No. 187 Broadway, Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY AMERICAN lady, a home; she is healthy, and can do almost everything; good housekeeper, and handy with her needle; willing to go in the country, or anywhere, as she has no children or relatives; willing to do anything to try to please; compensation no object. Call or address Mrs. BLAKE, No. 40 Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; would like to travel with a family to any part of the country; good reference. Call at No. 162 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN of mature age to sew or care for one or two children; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of sewing; has a machine; would like work by the week or month. Apply to C. H., in the fancy store and dress-making, Main-st., near Jefferson, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY WOMAN, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; makes excellent bread and pastry; or would do the cooking and coarse washing of a small family; City or country; wages $12 in a good house. Call at No. 203 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children, dressing hair, &c., or assist with the chamberwork, sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Call at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; Staten Island preferred; best of City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 24 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do chamber work and sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would attend upon an aged lady; fifteen years' reference. Apply at No. 90 Suffolk-st., near Grand.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has healthy milk and plenty of it; mother's baby two months old. Call for two days at No. 145 East 51st-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl (16) a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing; kind and obliging; a good home more object than wages; best City reference. Call at No. 30 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking; is a first-class baker; good City reference. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid or seamstress in a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 226 4th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 208 West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's. Call from 9 to 12 at No. 131 East 21st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; can flute by hand and machine; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 238 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 201 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family; to be seen at her present employer's for two days; best of City reference. Call at No. 19 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; good City reference; none but first-class family need apply; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams, bone, lard, good baker, &c., at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook. Apply at her present employer's, 2 East 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 129 3d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO GO OUT by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, or can finish after a dressmaker. Call at No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; good references. Call at No. 26 West 15th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. Inquire at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; first-class experience in laying out new grounds in the grape, fruit, flower and vegetable culture; also avenues, walks and fish ponds; no objection to take a place on shares. Address E. G., Sing Sing Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant, of long experience; thoroughly capable; has the best reference from his last two places, where he has been seven years. Inquire at No. 449 6th-av., or No. 6 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, who has had twelve years' experience in the grocery and provision trade, as salesman, and who will make himself generally useful. Address P. D. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a respectable young man; good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. J. BUDDINGTON, No. 718 Broadway and Washington-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (MARRIED, no family,) a first-class situation; best of reference. Address J. M., No. 575 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as entry clerk, or to make out bills; is an excellent penman; good references. Address E., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANÇAIS DEMANDE UNE place dans une famille privée. Il connait bien le service de table. Bonne reference. F. R., No. 242 6me-avenue, chez lettre.

UNE COUTURIÈRE DÉSIRE FAIRE des robes dans les maisons privées. Premier étage, No. 495 2d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE, No. 11,666, for $10,000 United States 5-20 five per cent. stock, registered, in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on the back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BLEEKMAN, No. 24 Broad-st.

LOST—AT THE CHARITY BALL, A LOCKET, bearing the monogram M. L. M. in enamel. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of the New-York Hotel.

SHIPPING.

ONE OCTAGON LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.....SUMNER.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
FRANCE.....DERBIGNY.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $80; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets from Havre on board.
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $60.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

AUSTRALIAN.....Feb. 3 | CUBA.....Feb. 24
RUSSIA.....Feb. 10 | JAVA.....Mar. 3
CHINA.....Feb. 17 | AUSTRALIAN.....Mar. 10

Passage to Liverpool, including gold, currency part in gold.
Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145 | Second Cabin to Paris.....$100

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and other ports on the Continent.

Prepaid Certificates from Europe to Boston, for Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the company's first Dock, at the Company's offices, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 45 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA.....Feb. 24 | ST. PAUL.....Mar. 3
NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24 | ST. LAURENT.....Mar. 10
COLORADO.....March 3 | ST. DENIS.....March 17
NEBRASKA.....March 10 | ST. PATRICK.....March 24

Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Liverpool can be obtained on application here.
For freight or passage apply at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 7 Wall-st.
For steerage passage at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALESTINE.....Feb. 11 | ASIA.....Feb. 25
HIBERNIA.....Feb. 18 | ALEPPO.....Mar. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold
Steerage.....$30 Currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
For passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River.

PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30 and $35
To Paris.....$145 | To Paris.....$65 and $70
To Halifax.....$20 | Halifax.....$10
To St. Johns, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....$15 | To St. Johns, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....$10

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and the Mediterranean.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEWCASTLE AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE MERSEY MAIL STEAMSHIPS ARE THE STEAMERS OF THE ROYAL MAIL COMPANY, sailing every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's passenger steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 7th of each month, will connect at Panama with the Company's steamers for Australia. Through tickets can be obtained and passage booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold fields of Moncheja.
For further information regarding rates of freight and passage, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 2 Bowling-green.
CHARLES E. WEST, Agent.
No. 28 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
PANAMA
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

Gold.	Inside.	Currency.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Gold.	$300	Currency.	$225	$75

Steamers of this above line leave Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Chambers-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
For freight or passage, apply at the office, No. 2 Chambers-st.
Feb. 5—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lafboe.
Steamer leaving Feb. 5 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 5, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's office, or at the office of the Consignee.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing on TUESDAY, 9th inst., at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 8th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. RIATEMPSPUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSOURI, Capt. WILSON, March 3.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Wise, April 3.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

PASSAGE IN GOLD.		PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and $35
To Nassau	35	To Nassau	$15 and $20
To Aux Cayes	115	To Aux Cayes	45 and $50
Halifax	30	Halifax	$15
St. Johns, N. F., by Branch Steamer	$15	St. Johns, N. F., by Branch Steamer	$10

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, and the Mediterranean.
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CHARLES E. WEST, Agent,
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
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THROUGH LINE TO
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Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

Gold.	Inside.	Currency.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Gold.	$300	Currency.	$225	$75

Steamers of this above line leave Pier No. 2 North River, foot of Chambers-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
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For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's office, or at the office of the Consignee.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN and wife desire to take a suite of apartments with a private family, where liberal treatment, accompanied by strictly refined and congenial surroundings, would be appreciated. Address Box 4,170 Post Office, with particulars.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO meet with a gentleman, about 50, of good education, good but plain, of quiet, refined habits and manners, good neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Broadway. Address for two days, E. W. B., Box 5,746 Post Office.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family in Newark. Also room suitable for two persons. Apply at No. 38 Clinton-place, Newark.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND Bedroom, furnished, with partial board, to single middle-aged gentlemen; family private. Apply at No. 459 Greenwich-st.

NO. 1,914 BROADWAY—A LARGE AND handsomely-furnished front room, to let with or without board, to gentlemen; first-class; bath; gas; fifteen min.

NO. 54 WEST 33D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, parlor and hall, handsomely furnished, second floor; front; also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

NO. 4 EAST 30TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., furnished apartments, from one room to suite, with convenience complete, to let with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FURnished, a second-story front room, with or without board; bath of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

VERY ELEGANT BEWLE-FURNIshed rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast, 45 West 23d-st., one block from the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address ROOMS, Sun Office, Box No. 1,657.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor, with board, with two large closets, at No. 16 West 35th-st. will be vacated on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD IN A Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Address R., Box No. 128 Times Office.

NO. 64 WEST 46TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-avs.—First-class rooms in second and third floors, with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR SINgle gentleman may obtain pleasant rooms at No. 41 East 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 102—A FURNISHED front room, with private bath; also single rooms, with or without board.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—A FRONT room and bedroom on second and back room on third floor, with good board.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, with coal yard. Call at No. 15 East 126th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH-ST.—VERY FINE rooms to let, with board; reference exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board. Apply at 41 Clinton-place.

NO. 60 WEST 16TH-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS room with board for gentleman.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave Long-slip 8.30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport, 11 A. M. Greenport, Huntington and Glen Cove. 3 P. M. Express train for Greenport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 4.45 P. M. Passenger train for Greenport, Huntington and Glen Cove. All trains leave Greenport for New-York, 6.30 A. M. Mail train; 12 M. Express train; 4.30 P. M. Express train. Hicksville Point for Northport, Port Jefferson and Greenport.
L. B. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st. (Jersey City) as follows:
3 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Chicago and all points West and Southwest. (Sundays excepted.)
8.30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago. (Sundays excepted.)
3 P. M. Way Express, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Paterson, Hornellsville, and stations west of Hornellsville, for Corning, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Warsaw, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6.30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
12 M. Way Trains for Piermont, 8.30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M., 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Express Trains for Piermont, 9 A. M., and 4.45, 6.30, 8 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights, a Theater Train at 11 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8.30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 4.45 P. M. for Paterson; 6.30, 8 P. M. Night Express. Tickets for the Express Trains can be obtained at Paterson and all points West and South. H. P. W. Emigrant and Way Trains, H. P. W. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Tickets are issued to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, with sleeping coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Baggage checked to destination and information regarding company all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and at 241 Broadway, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. MIDDLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and points West, Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, arrives at Albany 10.45 A. M., at Buffalo at 4 P. M., at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Albany. Also connecting with Express Train for the West, via Albany Northern and South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, arrives at Albany 6.45 P. M., at Buffalo at 11 P. M., at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Albany. Also connecting with Express Train for Philadelphia, &c., at Albany with Western Express Train, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Express Train for the West, via Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, sleeping cars attached, and at Albany with Express Train for the West, via Albany and Schenectady, sleeping cars attached, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, Ogdensburg and Rutland. Sleeping cars attached to all night trains.
4 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, arrives at Albany at 10.45 P. M., sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Niagara Falls without change, and through to Buffalo and Rochester without change, and through to Albany, sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Lake, W. and C. Railroad. Passengers for the West can take supper at Great Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Montreal, Ogdensburg, Rutland, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 8 P. M., for Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, returning leave Poughkeepsie at 7 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8.20.
Trains leave Albany, 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4 P. M., 11 P. M., and Troy 15 minutes later, for New-York.
Tickets at 9 A. M. train, for Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, and at Troy for Montreal, Ogdensburg, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
Tickets for the Express Trains can be obtained at the Company's office, No. 241 Broadway, and foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and at 241 Broadway, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. MIDDLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., Mail train, for Dover and intermediate stations. At 8 A. M., Express, for Dover and Stanhope. At 12, midnight, The Night Express, for Dover and Stanhope daily.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the fine steamer FLAG, Capt. HOPKINS,
A. OR WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 M., from Pier No. 5 North River, foot of Warren-st., for Fernandina, where the cargo will be taken by the steamer Richmond to Mobile. In case cargo is offered for Mobile, Montgomery, and all points in the interior, we will use their own boats and cars.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. W. JOHNSON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OFFICE FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOUDER, Agent, No. 5 Rector-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., TELLIG FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and well-known steamships MAGNOLIA, M. H. GEORGE, Commander, will be dispatched (or follows:
MAGNOLIA, Capt. M. H. George, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $25. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest, in connection with Charleston Railroad and Southwestern Railroad.
H. CRANE, & CO., Brokers, 40 Broad-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 7 Wall-st.

The splendid steamship ALABAMA will sail as follows, leaving THURSDAY.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sails every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 11 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 M. Passage, including meals, $60 in currency. For freight or passage apply at
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Broad-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LA BLANCE, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Speaker of the seventh century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, the name of future husband or wife, the wonderful Psychic charm or amulet caused love and speedy marriage. Residence and office 115 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

A TEST.—MRS. VANHORN, THE GREAT UNequaled Independent Medical Clairvoyant, has the great gift of second sight, enabling her to correctly tell your business, prosperity in business; reveals all events through life, your thoughts as she sees them, likenesses and dates of events, and gives the name of your future husband or wife. Office and residence, 104 West 30th-st., near Broadway. Office hours, 10 to 8 P. M.

MADAME ROSS, MEDIUM AND Business Clairvoyant, tells name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; reveals hidden things; gives advice on all affairs. 165 Bowery.—MRS. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know, lucky numbers, [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SHARPS.
ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS. Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WATTING and Broadway.
A fine second-hand coupe carriage for sale cheap.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST CANADIAN POnies owned and sold by the hands, from 6 to 8 years, very superior, good for saddle, carriage, or harness; gold, chestnut, black, or white; $125 each. Also, a pair, at No. 68 Duane-st.

HORSES, TRUCK AND HARNESS—Will be sold at a bargain, three good horses for trucking or milk wagon. Apply at West Jersey-st., second door, Greenwich-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—SIX OR SEVEN YEARS old; harness for a heavy gig. No. 12 Waverly-st., near Hudson.

A NICE, HANDY, PRIVATE FAMILY PONY, very cheap; must be sold. At Stable, 148 Mercer-st. Price $250.

A SPLENDID CHESTNUT-COLORED horse, 6 years old, for sale. Inquire at JOHN GREENING'S, No. 34 Park-row, corner of Ann-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.
In the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. The farm is well watered by springs and by Fallsburgh creek, and supplied with water at Hyde Park Station, on the Hudson River, and within less than one mile from the Staatsburgh landing on the Hudson River Railroad. The title is good, and the sale made by the executors to close the estate.
For information, inquire of the subscriber, at the residence of James W. Colwell, 165th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs., Harlem; R. S. Cox, of N. M. TAYLOR, Esq., 44 Nassau-st., or D. D. PICKETT, Executor, &c.
Jan. 16, 1869.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!
TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, the new country now can be made on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, Wabash Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs Ferry. Prices reduced in already improved districts, the ground; the cheapest and best in the market. Apply at No. 5 Rector-st., or to WALTER UNDERHILL, Mount-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOUSE, consisting of 9 large, new and stylish houses and every house is large and fine, beautifully situated in the town of Ossining, Westchester County, one hour from Grand-st. Via New-Haven Railroad. Only a short distance from the proposed Tarrytown Hall Road; will be sold low, or exchanged for productive New-York property. Address, HALSTED & STILES, Box 63 Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND, a valuable estate, located on Huntington Bay, 1 mile from Huntington village, 1 mile from Cold Spring, has the elegant residence of Alfred Mulligan, Esq., having and views of Long Island Sound and the Sound, and the Bay. There contains 22 acres of valuable land, partly in extra improvement, and partly wood, and has a 1 mile front on the bay. Two miles to Cold Spring and Huntington is a small fruit farm, in the place, with a large well built, well built, containing eight rooms, large bath, fresh and well supplied with water, and a large barn, nearly in bad; price $6,000, one third cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF M. P. Pomeroy, Esq., on Raritan Bay, at Perth Amboy, N. J., 1 mile from the R. R. station; two-story frame, with two front and two back porches, and Mansard roof, and recently improved throughout, and finely furnished, with stable, carriage house, and fine lawn and flower garden, containing 2 acres of ground, fronting on the Bay; the house is 100 feet from the water, and commands a fine view of the Bay and the Staten Island shore; the grounds extend to the Bay; there are also 2 other lots, of 2 acres each, and 1 of 3 acres, fronting on the Bay; the property is in good order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CHARGE SELDOM SEEN WITH—For sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most complete, convenient and healthy and one of the most [illegible] country residences from Wall-st., and the finest view; would not be sold on any account but for the owner going to Europe; large gardening, fruit, vine, grape, greenhouse, and a Box 82, Post Office, New-York, care of the Office.

FOR SALE—AT BLACK ROCK, NEAR Bridgeport, Conn., a very large and elegant cottage of 20 rooms of grounds, with wine-house, carriage-house, [illegible] and other buildings; the house contains 16 rooms, [illegible] and other buildings; the house contains 16 rooms, [illegible] and other buildings; the house contains 16 rooms

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collections for Six Months in the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Internal Revenue Districts.

We give below additional returns of collections in the Internal Revenue Department for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1869. The districts from which the exhibits are furnished are the Fifth (comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards;) the Seventh, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards;) and the Eighth, (comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards) of this City. It will be seen that the Eighth District foots up an exceedingly large amount, being $2,809,958 41 for the last six months of 1868. This district has the largest income tax of any district in the Union, it being the residence of the most wealthy of our citizens. It is found that the whisky tax has largely increased in this district since the new law reducing the tax from $2 to 50 cents per gallon went into operation. In the months of May, June, July, and August, when the tax was $2 per gallon, there was collected here the sum of $[illegible]; but in the same months for 1868, the amount of tax collected has swelled to $[illegible], the tax being still $2. For September, October, November, and December, 1867, the amount collected was $[illegible]; but for the same months of 1868, when the tax had been reduced to 50 cents, the amount collected was $[illegible]. There are only two distilleries now being operated in the district, and these not regularly. Whenever the price of whisky increases, these establishments, like other distilleries throughout the City, are run to their utmost capacity; but when it decreases they cease work, so that there is no accurate method of estimating what amount of tax can yearly be collected from the whisky manufacture in this section of the City. In the Seventh District, where but a few years since fourteen distilleries were being operated, there is now but one, so that the tax yield from this source is comparatively small. It is noticeable that the returns from the tobacco tax have largely increased of late. This is owing to the fact that the new law regulating the impost on tobacco, which went into operation on the 22d of last November, has had the effect of squelching those peripatetic venders and small retailers of tobacco and cigars, termed in the trade "blockade runners," who sold in minute quantities, and never paid one cent of tax to the Government. Under the new law, tobacco packages of all kinds must have on them an internal revenue stamp, which requirement was not heretofore imperative. The retailer who sells tobacco of any character in unstamped packages renders his property liable to seizure and confiscation under the provisions of the late enactment, whereas, formerly the manufacturer alone was held responsible for the payment of the Government tax. Of course, the retailer will now refuse to purchase from the manufacturer unless the goods offered are properly stamped as required by law, and thus the manufacturer is compelled to comply with the governmental requirement before he can dispose of his wares. The stamps for this purpose, as well as for boxes of cigars, are now only to be had at the revenue offices. Formerly the cigar stamps were put on by the assistant assessors, and whether the Government ever realized more than one-fourth of the proceeds of the sales of such stamps is a very doubtful question. Under the new law things are working much better, and the Government is beginning to realize great benefit from the change. In the Fifth District alone the sale of stamps for the month of January just past is upward of $27,000. The manufacturers are allowed until the 15th of this month (February) to work up whatever old stock of chewing and smoking tobacco they may have on hand, but on and after that date, the demands of the new law will become imperative. The "income" tax collections are also being more punctually paid than in previous years. Mr. SPALDING, Collector of the Eighth, is of opinion that he will be able this year to collect within one-quarter of one per cent. of all the tax that may be assessed in his district—the heaviest in the country in this particular.

In the tables given below the "cents" column is omitted in the return from the Seventh District. In the Eighth, under the head of "manufactures," are included the taxes paid by the Manhattan and the New-York Gas Light Companies for the product of their respective establishments. "Schedule A" comprises the tax on watches, carriages, billiard tables, &c.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Jos. Hoxie, Collector.

1868.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incomes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legacies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Successions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schedule A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unprovided for	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1868.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks and bankers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Incomes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legacies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Successions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schedule A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unprovided for	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total for six months, $240,945 54.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—Marshall B. Blake, Collector.

1868.	July.	August.	Sept.
Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schedule A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legacies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Successions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1868.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schedule A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legacies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Successions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total for six months, $[illegible].

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—Alexander Spalding, Collector.

1868.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Incomes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schedule A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legacies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Successions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1868.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Incomes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schedule A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penalties	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Legacies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Successions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spirits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fermented liquors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross receipts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sales	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total for six months, $2,802,958 41.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The Printers' Strike.

The book and job printers on strike held a meeting yesterday at Botanic Hall No. 68 East Broadway, and received the usual reports of Vigilance Committees, with the names of additional firms who have given their adherence to the new scale of prices. Great satisfaction was expressed at the recent compliance of the New-York Printing Company with their demands. There are now but very few strikers left, the great majority of those who lately quitted work having returned at the rates demanded. Several of the leading firms of employers, however, who still resist the demands of the journeymen are partially bare of hands; but each day brings new accessions of applicants from other cities in reply to the advertisements published. These new types prove often inefficient and a process of weeding from among them is going on. Messrs. JOHN A. GRAY & CO. have opened a training school at their office for women and boys. Twenty-seven of these are now at work, three-quarters of whom are women. They are all paid the value of the work they perform. Additional cases are being made to accommodate others and one result of the late strike will be that the printing profession [illegible] did not relinquish work. They number but thirty, and a strike on their part would have had no effect upon employers.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Employing Printers of this City, I take the liberty to inform you that the employers engaged on book and job work are rapidly filling the places of the men on the strike by new hands from other cities and towns. Several employers report to me to-day that they have nearly all the compositors they want, and we expect in a few days more to have all the help we need and want. Yours, &c.,

JOHN F. BALDWIN, Secretary.

The Sailors' Strike.

The sailors' strike was without new developments yesterday, the rain having delayed action among the participants. The Wes[illegible], a British vessel for Liverpool, and a Bremen bark, both shipped crews at $35 a month for able seamen. This was $5 more than they had previously paid, but $5 less than the Union demands. The men did not belong to the Union. A meeting will be held to-night at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Case Against the Station-house Lodger—What is Urged in his Favor.

The Police continue the attempt to make a mystery of the latest phase of the Rogers murder, and still persist in the refusal to give to the public the evidence they have tending to show that the Station-house lodger, JOHN ROBINSON, is the murderer. The case of the prosecution, however, has partially leaked out, and appears to be nothing more than was outlined in the TIMES of Tuesday last. The ex-Policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, EVERETT B. DELANOY, residing at No. 146 West Twenty-ninth-street, who now appears in the *rôle* of an *attaché* of some vessel, appears to be the main reliance of the State in making up a case against ROBINSON. His story is substantially as has been told in the TIMES. He identifies the coat and hat left by the murderer as articles he gave to ROBINSON when he was known as JOHN MAHER; and, to do so, describes the stains on the inside lining of the sleeve of the coat as paint instead of blood, and further pretends that before he gave the hat to his humble friend he had taken the trouble to put a peculiar mark on the leather lining, and this mark he says he found on the hat of the murderer. He explains that the marks on the sleeve lining, which have been supposed to have been made by blood, but are now declared to be paint, he got there while painting his vessel. These stains are as far up the coat-sleeve as the elbow, and ex-Policeman DELANOY has not so far particularized as to state that it was his habit to turn his coat wrong side out while doing rough work, and thus make it possible for him to spatter his sleeve lining so liberally with paint.

The faith of the authorities in the ROBINSON theory seems to have been materially shaken within the last twenty-four hours, but it has not been entirely abandoned, as will be seen from the advertisement of Superintendent KENNEDY asking the person who can identify the owner of a certain sheath of a longshoreman's knife to call at the Central Police Office. But while he does this, the Superintendent admitted yesterday that the case against ROBINSON was by no means impregnable, and seemed to incline to the opinion that the murderer must be found in some one of the name of LOGAN. The man ROBINSON never bore the name, even as an *alias*, nor that of "Jim," and a stumbling-block has been found in the assumption that the taller outlaw did not know the name of his comrade when he called out, "Jim, don't do it." It must be understood, however, that the Police do not admit that the statements made public is that of the witness DELANOY, but, on the contrary, deny the truth of a great deal of that which appeared in a journal of yesterday. And they claim, too, that they have evidence of which the public have no inkling, and it is understood that it is the intention to submit all of the evidence to the Grand Jury now in session. If that body shall find an indictment against ROBINSON as the murderer of ROGERS, the evidence upon which it is founded will be made public; but if the contrary result ensue, it will never see the light if the Police can prevent.

While the case for the State seems to grow more unsubstantial even to official vision, that of the defense, as a necessary consequence, becomes stronger. It is not denied that the alleged assassin is a Station-house "bummer," and it is a matter of official record that he slept in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house on the nights prior to and succeeding the murder. It is also matter of official knowledge that in all the Station-houses of the City the lodgers are turned out at daylight. There is no evidence as to the exact moment at which the lodgers were turned out of the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house on the morning of the 31st of December, except that it could not have been before 6:30 o'clock, nor later than 6:45 o'clock. The Station-house named is in Spring-street, between Marion and Mulberry streets, and the distance from that point to the scene of the murder in East Twelfth-street, between University-place and Broadway, is, by measurement on the City map, a full mile by the most direct route which can be traveled. As the lodger, ROBINSON, certainly did not leave the Station-house until 6:30 o'clock, and the murder was as surely accomplished at a quarter or ten minutes before seven, it is evident that he must have walked very briskly when doing that mile, and had not a moment to spare even then. But Station-house lodgers never walk briskly, never walk at all, in fact, but saunter or lounge along the streets, having in view the sole purpose of consuming the utmost possible amount of time in doing anything they may have in hand. If ROBINSON had known the previous night, or when going out of the Station-house in the morning, that ROGERS was to be out in his area at daylight, with a valuable watch in his pocket, it is admitted he might have strained a point to reach him and become possessed of it, but it is conceded that the robbery was an impromptu affair, and the murder an unpremeditated consequence.

The [illegible] "bummer" was required to do a mile is urged as one offset to the long-delayed revelations of Ex-Policeman DELANOY, who seems to have spoken even at this late date only upon a promise of reinstatement in the force as the price of his tale. But this is only one of the many offsets which are urged, and every one of which tends to weaken the story of the witness who is anxious to efface the ex from his prefixes. Of course, the declarations of the prisoner himself are not evidence, but it is certain that ROBINSON has declared, under circumstances when he was not likely to dissemble, that he had no idea whatever of the nature of the offense with which he was charged.

A few days must determine the exact value of the revelations of DELANOY, but it is admitted by police officers of long experience and large capacity that it now seems that the Rogers investigation has been again muddled.

The Excise Law in Brooklyn.

The Central Temperance Association of Kings County held a meeting on Tuesday night, at No. 9 Court-street, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. J. N. STEARNS:

Whereas, The Metropolitan Excise law has now been in operation a little over thirty-one months, yielding a revenue of $4,047,608 15, diminishing arrests for Sunday more than one-half, bringing blessings to the poor man and working classes, lessening taxation, and giving us quiet Sabbaths; and,

Whereas, Various bills have been introduced into the present Legislature for the modification or repeal of the law in the interest of the liquor tariff, and for opening the Sabbath once more for its disorderly and corrupting influences; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and emphatically protest against any such repeal or modification, and call upon all friends of law and order and quiet Sabbaths, to sustain the law and the officers in its faithful execution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due to the Metropolitan Board of Police for the energy, courage and fidelity displayed in the execution of the law against the combined opposition of the elements of evil in our midst, and we pledge them our aid and support in all honest and faithful endeavors to enforce the law.

Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, President ROBERTS and other members offered remarks warmly indorsing the resolutions.

Mr. Greeley's Lecture on Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. GREELEY's lecture yesterday evening, for the benefit of widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors was, on account of the weather, not very well attended.

The lecture was a sketch of LINCOLN's life, with occasional observations and expressions of opinions on topics that the narrative suggested. Apropos of Mr. LINCOLN's deficient education Mr. GREELEY said: "The majority of our great men have had only a common school education, some of them less than this. What did LINCOLN lose by not having an early education? I only raise the question. Let others answer it. If he had lived to be seventy years old I think he would have lost all his hesitation and rawness. Our tall backwoodsman needed only a sheepskin appropriately inscribed with hieroglyphics, to give his sure footed tribe the value of a liberal education in all that is necessary for successful intercourse with his fellow-man. He owed his political success in part to his earnest partisanship; in part to his logical powers, learned not from books, but in a better school, the American stump. Without the stump, I doubt the possibility of maintaining institutions more than nominally Republican. The American stump fills the place of the French *coup d'état* and of the Spanish-American *pronunciamento*." The speaker said that Mr. LINCOLN's dogged resolution not to believe that fighting was necessary, was the cause of the apathy in the first month of his Presidency, the cause of the fatal delay of the advance on Richmond, and the consequent rout at Bull Run. "That disaster," said Mr. GREELEY, "cost President LINCOLN one night's sleep. It cost me twelve." He thought that Mr. LINCOLN did not make as many overtures of peace as he himself would have done. He was not sure that the course pursued toward VALLANDIGHAM was right.

A Wealthy Resident of Hudson County, N. J., Asked to Pay $40,000 for Breach of Promise.

A suit brought by Mrs. MARY A. HARRISON, a widow lady, to recover $40,000 damages against GEORGE VREELAND, a widower, for breach of promise, was commenced in the Hudson County Supreme Court yesterday, before his Honor, Judge BEDLE. The parties in the case are residents of Greenville, the plaintiff being about 40 years of age, while the defendant—a wealthy man—has passed his 60th year, and has been a life-long resident of his present place of abode. The case, as all scandal cases do, excites a great deal of interest, and, as a consequence, the court-room was filled with interested spectators during the entire day.

Mr. J. DIXON, Jr., appeared for plaintiff, and Hon. CORTLAND PARKER and JAMES FLEMING, Esq., for the defendant.

The declaration sets forth that this action was brought to recover damages for a breach of a contract of marriage; that on the 9th of January, 1864, defendant engaged to marry plaintiff whenever so required; second, that defendant promised to marry plaintiff within a reasonable time; third, that defendant promised to marry plaintiff as soon as a certain (divorce) suit was decided between him and CAROLINE E. VREELAND, and finally, that he promised to marry plaintiff on the 1st of June, 1862, all of which he failed to perform.

Mrs. Harrison was first placed on the stand and testified that she had lived in Greenville during the past twelve years; that her husband had been dead one year when she first commenced to reside there; she had obtained a livelihood for herself and her daughter by teaching school; she related the circumstances which led to her acquaintance with Mr. Vreeland; she first spoke to him in 1862, in making application to borrow $50, which he lent her upon the security of a legacy which had been bequeathed her; subsequently in the Spring of 1863 the defendant called upon her and proposed marriage; the month of July, 1863, was fixed for the time when they should be united; they frequently talked upon the subject, but the time arrived and the defendant was not prepared to make his offer good; in the month of September, of the same year, he began to complain of the interference of his children and relatives; she told him that if he was to be influenced in that way against her she did not want to come into his family, when he replied that he would not give her up to please anybody; the defendant frequently called upon her until the Spring of 1864, asking her to have patience with him, for he would soon be able to marry her; witness had in 1863 given up her school, and when she reminded him of this, he said he would remunerate her for her loss and proposed to give her $1,000; she consented to take the money; when he brought the money he also presented a paper, which he desired her to sign; she kept the paper a few days, took a copy of it, and signed it, delivering it to him with her signature attached; she told him when she gave it to him that it sounded like a release from his promise, and remarked that if he had desired to be relieved he should have said so at an earlier day; he replied that he did not want a release, and that he would not give her up on any consideration; witness told him that she could not remain in that position, and that if he was ready to get married she was; he continued his calls as formerly, at intervals of about a week between each visit until in the Spring of 1865; he said that he had been unjustly taxed to a large amount, and that when he had settled that matter they would be married; during the Summer of 1865 he was more attentive and kind than she had ever known him to be; he soon afterward went to New-York to live, and in November he was brought home in a state of illness; soon after he returned a lady called at witness' house and represented herself as his wife; witness then wrote to defendant, and he came to her house as soon as he was able to do so; about five weeks afterward; he then said that the woman was not his wife; that he was only living with her; to which witness replied that in such a case she would have no more to say to him; at this Mr. Vreeland seemed to be greatly displeased, and asked her forgiveness for his bad conduct; he confessed that he had treated her shamefully, but he said if she would give him her "forgiveness, sympathy, and aid," he would try to do better and that he would marry her; he said that he was "the victim of a d—d conspiracy," that the woman, Mrs. Shelley, wanted to prove that she was married to him and that it was in witness' power to prove the contrary; witness then consented to help him if he would lead "a decent and respectable life" and marry her on the following Christmas; he promised to do so and she consented to become a witness for him; by her testimony he gained his cause; after the trial was finished he came to her, and told her that she had saved one-third of his property and that he "ought not only to marry her, but to worship her;" he then began to plead for more time to perform his marriage contract, and told her that Mrs. Shelley had three years time in which to appeal the case, and that if she should then gain it she would arrest him for bigamy; he spoke of having Mrs. Shelley indicted for perjury and sent to prison, but witness suggested that she could be sent to California, to which place she had offered to go if Mr. Vreeland would pay her expenses; negotiations were entered into to get the woman to go, but they were broken off by Mr. Vreeland, who said that witness must wait three years, or, if she preferred to commence a suit, she might to do so; that he would fight her to the last. Upon cross-examination the witness stated that in the first commencement of the courtship there were no "love passages;" subsequently there were many; Vreeland had given her money at two different times, besides the one thousand dollars; the first time he gave her fifty dollars to purchase a new set of teeth, and after the suit with Mrs. Shelley was finished, he gave her $250 to commence a suit against the *Sunday Mercury* for libel; she gave the $250 to Mr. Whiting, Mr. Vreeland's counsel in the Shelley case, and he still had it, the suit not being brought against the newspaper. In reply to the question whether the defendant was a very ardent lover, the witness replied that he was, an assertion which produced loud laughter in the court-room. He never said to her that he was too old to marry, and never told her that he did not intend to marry her; when witness wrote him the letter upon his return from New-York he came to her and seemed to be very much affected, weeping like a child; witness visited Mrs. Shelley three times at her house in New-York; her object was to obtain from that lady the release which she had given to Mr. Vreeland; Mrs. Shelley had pledged herself to give it to witness in case she would promise to commence a suit against Vreeland for damages, and divide the amount obtained with Mrs. Shelley; witness would not enter into such an agreement, and could not therefore obtain possession of the paper.

Mrs. Sarah [illegible], a lady residing in Greenville near the house of Mrs. Harrison, was then called and gave testimony to frequent visits being made by Mr. Vreeland to the plaintiff and to other facts corroborating the testimony of Mrs. Harrison.

The case will be resumed to-day.

The Case of Edward Francis, the Butcher-Cart Thief.

The notorious ruffian, EDWARD FRANCIS, alias Geo. Shaw, alias Stephen Boyle, whose arrest and antecedents received extended notice in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred against him by Roundsman MALONEY, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, who arrested him on Monday night. The roundsman, in his affidavit, recited the details of his pursuit of the prisoner and his confederate, as already published, adding that as he was running after the butcher cart and its occupants the prisoner several times ordered him to stop or he would shoot him, and that finally FRANCIS did fire one shot from a six-barreled revolver at his person, the bullet missing its object; and that after the cart horse fell in the street, the officer pursued FRANCIS through the crowd and arrested him. The pistol, with five chambers still charged with powder and ball, had been subsequently discovered on his person. The Magistrate accepted the complaint, and as the prisoner made no attempt at denial, he was committed for trial without bail. FRANCIS seems quite anxious to go for trial on this charge of felonious assault, as the five years State Prison confinement is far preferable to the inevitable life sentence that no doubt would be awarded him in Michigan for the murder of Sheriff ORCUTT. An officer of Kalamazoo County is now on his way to New-York to demand the prisoner on a requisition from Gov. BALDWIN, of Michigan, but whether he will be surrendered or not appears doubtful. Should he not be sent to Michigan, Roundsman MALONEY will fail to receive the $2,000 reward for his capture, which he so well deserves for his courageous conduct in pursuing the robber and arresting him despite the odds against him. The prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate by direction of the District-Attorney.

Reckless Use of Air-Guns—Two Instances.

Quite an excitement was created on Tuesday afternoon in Broadway, near Duane-street, in consequence of a bullet making an unexpected appearance in the jewelry store of Messrs. WEICHMANN & CO., at No. 310 Broadway. It appears that about 3 o'clock P. M. the inmates of the store were suddenly startled by the large plate glass in the window being pierced by a bullet of small size, which penetrated into the interior of the premises, and finally lodged in the flooring a few feet from the door. The intrusive missile is supposed to have come from an air-gun, though the Broadway Police failed to discover the owner of the weapon; so the affair is yet shrouded in mystery. It was near the same locality that a young man was mysteriously wounded in the arm by a bullet which struck him as he crossed Broadway. No solution of that mystery was had, although a woman was supposed to be implicated in it. Another case of the reckless use of air-guns also occurred the same afternoon, when two small-sized bullets went crashing through the glass panes in the window of S. T. ALBRO, on the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery. Fortunately no person was injured by these bullets, and, as in the Broadway case, the Police failed to discover the person who discharged the weapon.

An Attempt to Rob Railroad Passengers.

A bold attempt was made to rob the passengers on the morning express train, which left New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Soon after the train left the station, and while running slow on the avenue, a mob of thieves entered the last car, one of them singing out: "Through passengers take the forward cars." All started to go forward, when the thieves obstructed the doorway and commenced their work. One man, a Mr. BRISBAIN, doing business at No. 41 Dey-street, was robbed of his wallet; another man was robbed of his watch, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to commit a third robbery. All the thieves made their escape.

The Arion Ball.

The masquerade ball of the Arion Vocal Society will be given this evening at the Academy of Music. The ball will commence at 9 o'clock, and will (it is promised) be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The following rules have been adopted for the guidance of patrons:

1. No person admitted to the floor until the procession has moved off. 2. Entrance through the main aisle at the centre; exit at the sides. 3. No persons without masks admitted to the floor before 12 o'clock, at which time all masks must be removed. 4. Tickets must be shown whenever required by the Committee. 5. No smoking in any part of the building except the bar-room up stairs; no refreshments allowed to be served, except in the rooms appropriated for that purpose. 6. Supper *à la carte* from 10 o'clock P. M. to the close of the ball. 7. As the Excise law prohibits the sale of wines, &c., after 12 o'clock, visitors will give their orders before that time. 8. Masks, dominos, &c., for hire by Mr. JOS. STOLLWERK, in the room to the right of the entrance. 9. Persons finding lost articles are requested to deliver the same to the Floor Committee. Those losing anything will please report to the same Committee. 10. No return checks will be issued. 11. All hats, (except with costumes or fancy dress,) overcoats and canes must be left in the hat room.

Gen. GRANT and Gov. HAMILTON FISH are expected. Gov. HOFFMAN, Mayor HALL, Gen. MCDOWELL and staff, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL and Gen. SICKLES, as well as other notabilities, will be present.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A public meeting of the Rose Hill Division Sons of Temperance was held last night in the hall of the Order, corner of Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The exercises consisted of speeches, songs and declamations by members of the Division. The hall was crowded with the young of both sexes, and much enthusiasm was manifested over the progress of the great cause. This was the first public meeting of the Division, and was a very social and interesting occasion. Mr. JOHN KNOX presided, and speeches were made by Mr. F. G. GERNEY, H. A. BODINE, Rev. Mr. SANDFORD, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, and others. Songs were sung by the Misses BEVINS, LEWIS and MARTIN, and Mr. D. ROBINSON recited "Sheridan's Ride." The performances were very creditable to those who took part in them. At the close of the exercises notice was given that similar meetings would be held every evening hereafter for a time.

The snow-storm which commenced about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, soon turned into sleet, and subsequently into rain, rendering pedestrian locomotion very unpleasant. Rain fell during the greater part of the day, and about 10 P. M. loud claps of thunder were heard, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and torrents of rain. A thunder-storm in mid-Winter is an unusual occurrence, indicative of atmospheric perturbations uncommon at this season of the year.

A report existing yesterday that Gen. GRANT had arrived in this City on Tuesday, proved to be untrue.

ALBERT SOMMEYER, of No. 50 Chrystie-street, was attacked in front of his residence last night about 11 o'clock, by a gang of ruffians, and beaten until he was severely injured. He could give no description of his assailants, all of whom escaped.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 43 Dey-street, causing a damage of $500.

Brooklyn.

A bill has been prepared, to be urged for passage by the Legislature, providing for the laying out an entrance to Prospect Park on the east side, near the Willink Mansion. It is proposed that the entrance be in the form of an ellipse, and it will only require the addition of a piece of land about 480 feet long by about 80 in width. The land to be taken will not cost more than $4,000, the expense to be assessed on the adjoining property. It is proposed to continue the drives and bridle-paths through the ellipse and along the southeasterly boundary of the Park, to connect with the proposed new street to be opened along the easterly boundary of the Park.

The Assistant Fire Marshal reports that in January there were twenty-five fires. Of these, eight are attributed to the carelessness of the parties owning or using the premises on which they occurred, eleven were accidental, and six were incendiary.

The Waverley Literary Association, of which Mr. CHAS. M. WARNER is President, will give a complimentary entertainment this (Thursday) evening at Sawyer's Assembly Rooms, corner Fulton-avenue and Jay-street, Brooklyn. The exercises will consist of music, recitations, tableaux, &c. The affair is strictly complimentary.

The rumor that Lieut. BRAINE has been released is premature. He is yet in the Flatbush Penitentiary, and up to yesterday afternoon the United States District-Attorney of the Eastern District had received no instructions from Washington on the subject. The indictment against BRAINE charges him with murder on the high seas simply, and avers nothing as to the cause he claims to have represented in the capture of the *Chesapeake*. It is urged that if he had a commission from the Confederate Government under which he acted at the time of his alleged offence, he would have been free under the President's General Amnesty Proclamation.

MICHAEL MORIARTY was arrested on a charge of attempted highway robbery yesterday morning, having accosted CASPER FRY, near Red Hook Point, and demanded his money or his life. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL and held for examination.

THOMAS SMITH was tracked to his house by footprints in the snow yesterday morning, and arrested on a charge of burglary, for breaking into the house of Mr. NASH, No. 29 Kent-avenue. He was held for examination.

DAVID O'BRIEN was arrested yesterday, taken before Justice CORNWELL, and held for examination on a charge of arson.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 180, of which 85 were children under 10 years old.

FLORA H. THOMAS, arrested for being drunk and disorderly, made an unsuccessful attempt to hang herself yesterday morning in the Forty-third Precinct Station-house.

New-Jersey.

On Tuesday morning Mr. JOHN FOSTER, a resident of Huntington, L. I., fell suddenly to the floor in Mrs. MORROW's millinery store, at No. 80 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and instantly expired. He had come over in the day to visit his daughter, who is employed in the store, and while talking with her fell forward, and when taken up he was found to be quite dead. The cause of his death, according to the opinion of the physician, Dr. CASE, was heart disease, and Coroner WARREN therefore gave a permit for burial without holding inquest.

From the annual message of Mayor [illegible], of Elizabeth, just transmitted to the Common Council, it appears that the permanent debt of the city is $1,265,200, and the value of the city property $441,384. The assessed valuation of real and personal property over liabilities in the city, for the year 1868, amounts to $9,994,750.

An iron gate has been placed at each end of the ferry-boat *James Rumsey*, plying on the Hoboken Ferry, and it is supposed similar gates will be put on the other boats on the same route. The object is to prevent parties from leaping off the boat until she is secured to the bridge.

At the last meeting of the Jersey City Board of Education, a petition signed by 3,000 persons was presented, asking for the employment of German teachers in the public schools. It is supposed the petition will be granted.

About 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, several cars becoming detached from a coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Chatham and Madison, ran down the grade and came in collision with another coal train, causing a smash up and seriously injuring the engineer and a brakeman. A few of the cars took fire and were destroyed. The injured men, whose names were not ascertained, were conveyed to Morristown.

Col. TREADWELL, the alleged forger of naturalization papers, was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. Senator TAYLOR, of Hudson County, and SAMUEL KAY, of Trenton, became his sureties.

A German peddler named LEOPOLD PIN[illegible], recently convicted in the Essex County Court, of assault with a knife on another peddler named JOSEPH STEINER, and who was out on bail awaiting sentence, attempted to run away on Tuesday night, but was captured and locked up.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 76¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 42¼.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 3—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens buoyant, and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. per cental for No. 2 red Western.
PRODUCE—Tallow declining at 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
Tallow declining, at 47s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—1 P. M.
United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 76¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 25¾; Illinois, 93¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 42.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 3—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market is active and prices have advanced ⅛d. ₱ lb. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans 12¼d. The sales of the day will exceed the estimate made at the opening, and it is now thought will reach 20,000 bales.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON—The market opens buoyant, for both Cotton on the spot and afloat; Très Ordinaire, on the spot, 137f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 135f. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 3—1:30 P. M.
COTTON—There has been some business doing in Cotton to arrive to-day. Sales were made at 12d. ₱ lb. for Middling Uplands.
BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally firmer.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—4:30 P. M.
Consols close at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account.
United States Five-twenties, 76¾.
Railway Stocks steady; Eries, 25¾; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 3—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed buoyant at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	12d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.@12⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined; Old, 33s. 6d.; New, 31s. 3d. ₱ cental. Other articles in the Breadstuffs market closed unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Cheese advanced 6d., and is quoted at 74s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Other articles of Provisions unchanged.
PRODUCE—Linseed Oil is quoted at £30 10s. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—4:30 P. M.
Sugar closed firm, both for on spot and afloat. Tallow has declined 6d., and is quoted at 46s. 3d. Sperm Oil has advanced to £90.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
Petroleum firmer; Standard White, 55¼f.@55½f.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Feb. 3—Evening.
The market closed active for Cotton on spot and to arrive; quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 3—7:30 P. M.
Tallow was last quoted at 46s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 71f. 7c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
EXCHANGE on New-York firm and rates unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras, $[illegible]. WHEAT quiet but firmer at $1 20@$1 23 for No. 1, and $1 15½@$1 15⅝ for No. 2. CORN closed steady at 56¾c. for New. OATS dull but firmer and advanced ½c.; sales of No. 2 at 48½c.@50c. RYE steady at $1 13@$1 17. BARLEY firm, business small; sales at $1 70@$1 75. WHISKY dull and nominal at 90c.@93½c. PORK firm and advanced $1; sales on the spot at $[illegible], and $[illegible] future delivery. LARD closed firm at an advance of ½c.; sales 19½c. PROVISIONS—Drysalted Shoulders, 13½c.; Sweet-pickled Hams, 16¼c.@18c.; Short Rib Middles, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Short Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Cumberland Middles, 14½c.; Rough Sides, 16¼c., all packed; Green in store, 17¼c. Dressed HOGS firm at $13 37½@$13 75 for light grades, and $14 for heavy. LIVE HOGS firm and active and advanced 10c.@20c.; sales at $11 20@$11 60 for Common to Choice. BEEF CATTLE moderately active, but declined 10c.; Cows, $4 20@$5 25; good to choice shipping Steers, $[illegible]. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Rye, 1,300 bushels Barley, 4,600 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
TOBACCO nominally unchanged. COTTON—Low Middlings, 28c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $[illegible]; Double Extra, $[illegible]; Treble Extra to Fancy, $[illegible]. WHEAT quiet at $[illegible]. CORN closed advancing; sales at $[illegible]. OATS [illegible]. BARLEY firm; [illegible]. PORK [illegible]. LARD [illegible]. BACON [illegible]. HOGS [illegible]. CATTLE unchanged. SHEEP [illegible]. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 2,300 bushels Wheat, 3,200 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON dull; Middlings, 29c.@30c. FLOUR dull, and market favors buyers; Sales 1,000 bbls. Superfine, $[illegible]; Extras, $[illegible]; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $[illegible]; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $[illegible]; Fancy, $10 50@$11 50. WHEAT not demanded, except for Prime; Sales 2,000 bushels Red at $1 70@$1 80; White $[illegible]. RYE lower; sales 1,000 bushels Western, $[illegible]. CORN in limited request; sales 4,000 bushels New Yellow at 90c.@92c. OATS quiet; Sales 2,500 bushels Western at 72c.@75c. PETROLEUM—Crude nominal at 21½c.@22c.; Refined sells at 34½c. on the spot, and all month. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY dull, at 95c.@98c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
FLOUR closed dull. WHEAT dull, at $1 70 for No. 1, and nominally $1 60 for No. 2. CORN dull and lower; sales at 60c.@62c. OATS dull at 61c.@62c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY firm and in better demand at $[illegible]. COTTON firmer and ½c. higher; Middlings 28½c. WHISKY dull at 90c.@92c. Mess PORK in good demand at $32 on the spot, and $33 [illegible]. LARD firmer; City, 20¼c. Bulk MEATS active; sales 60,000 lbs. at 16½c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Rib Sides and 17½c.@18c. for Clear Rib Sides; Gold, 135. Exchange dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON has advanced under the heavy demand from Great Britain, Spain and the North; Middlings 28½c.; sales 11,800 bales; receipts, 3,125 bales; exports, 4,855 bales. GOLD, 135½. STERLING EXCHANGE, 148½; Commercial, 147@147¼. New-York Sight Drafts ⅛ discount. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 87½; Double Extra, $[illegible]; Treble $7 50. CORN dull at 70c. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN dull at $1 15. HAMS dull; Shoulders 13½c.; Clear Rib 18c.; Clear Sides 18½c. LARD higher; Tierces, 20¼c.; Kegs, 22c. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and unchanged. WHISKY and COFFEE firm and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 3.
FLOUR dull and lower; sales 800 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White, $10 50@$10 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 75; White Canada (held at $2 25). CORN quiet at $1 05. OATS 80c. for Western. BARLEY dull; sales 1,700 bushels Ordinary Canada at $1 95. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL $2 for Bolted. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $33@$35. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 3.
FLOUR neglected and unchanged. WHEAT—No demand whatever. CORN in fair demand for new; sales 8 cars at 78c.@80c., on the track; one car Old at 90c. in store. OATS dull; sales one car Western at 66c. RYE held at $1 32. BARLEY dull and nominal at $2 10 for Canada; one car poor sold at $1 80. SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK held at $32. LARD—Holders asking 20c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal, and held above the views of buyers.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at $1 20¼, and $1 14½ for No. 2. OATS scarce at 50c. for No. 2. CORN closed advancing; New, 59½c. RYE steady at $1 15. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS quiet. City Mess PORK, $31 50@$32; Sweet Pickled HAMS, 17c.@17½c. LARD—Prime City, 20c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; Amber, $1 85@$1 86, buyer February; White Michigan, $1 95; No. 2 Spring, offered at $1 4[illegible], without takers. CORN closed quiet and steady at 64½c. for New on the spot. OATS firmer at 59c. for No. 1. RYE firm; held at $1 35; bid, $1 32. BARLEY—State, $1 90@$1 95; Canada grades unchanged. Dressed HOGS firmer and in better demand at $12 25@$12 75.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON firmer at 26½c.@26¾c. Receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 300 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $7@$7 50. CORN, 70c. OATS 75c. PORK, $32. LARD, 20¼c. Bulk MEATS firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c. Dressed HOGS, $12@$13.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
FLOUR, $4 75@$5 75. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 80; sales of good shipping at $1 75. Legal Tenders, 74¾.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON active and advanced ½c.@⅝c.; sales, 1,000 bales; Middlings at 28½c.@28¾c.; receipts, 1,722 bales; exports coastwise, 1,200 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON—Sales to-day 1,700 bales; demand good and market closes firm; Low Middlings, 27¾c.; receipts, 569 bales; exports none.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON active and firmer; sales 1,073 bales; receipts, 226 bales; Middling, 27½c.@27¾c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
COTTON active; sales 3,000 bales; Middlings, 28¼c.; receipts, 900 bales; exports, 1,600 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 3.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 105¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57¾. Gold, 135¼.

[Advertisement.]

The house of Hon. C. H. Winfield, at Greenville, (Bergen,) was saved from being robbed, on Saturday night last, by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. The burglars came with a horse and wagon, and opened a front parlor window, which instantly gave the Alarm. The burglars sprang to their wagon, and drove furiously away, leaving a dark-lantern, chisels, &c. Look out for worthless infringements upon this patent.
E. HOLMES, No. 231 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE OF ISLIP (L. I.) LOTS.—Three thousand lots, 25x100 each, will be sold without reservation, in the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to-morrow (Friday) noon, Feb. 5.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Jan. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Cimbria	Jan. 20	Hamburg	New-York
Russia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Palmyra	Feb. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Deutschland	Feb. 4	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Feb. 6	New-York	London
FOR HAVANA.			
Moro Castle	Feb. 4	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the Moro Castle, close at the General Post-Office, at 1 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Deutschland, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, 12 1-2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4 [illegible] P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 3—In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool—Mrs. R. G. Lunt, C. W. Ellis, A. McInnes, John Jaffe, Frank Forrester, P. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. Rodrigues, P. J. Delgado, C. B. Dix, Richard Kershaw, Thomas Heslin, Rev. R. Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Mooney.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Col. F. Schallem, Mrs. G. Kahn, B. Kahn, R. Kahn, L. Kahn, S. Kahn, R. Kahn, A. Kahn, H. Baer, P. Nelson, T. M. Mayham, L. I. Holcombe, N. S. Taylor, S. Goodnow, E. O. Curtis, J. Curren, J. M. Thomas, J. Marlow and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets .... 5 21 | Moon rises. 1 13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 37 | Gov. Island. 2 26 | Hell Gate.. 4 05

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Arrived.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.
Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.
Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.
Brig Wm. H. Parsons (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Hanna, St. Domingo City 24 ds., with fustic, &c., to master. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales almost the entire passage during which lost foretopgallantmast and main-topmast, also sprung mainmast and did other slight damage.
Brig Beatrice, (of Digby, N. S.,) Lent, San Fernando, Trinidad, 22 ds., with asphaltum to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Was 10 ds. N. of Bermuda with constant N. and N. W. gales. Jan. 17, off St. Martin's, spoke brig Ida [illegible], of Boston, bound to St. Margaret Island of St. Martin's.
Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Demerara 26 ds., with molasses, &c., to Miller & Houghton. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.
Brig Grecian, (Br.,) Spencer, Kingston, Jam., Dec. 21, via Newport, with logwood, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.
Schr. [illegible], New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to James Winchester. Had strong variable winds. Jan. 25, off Salt Key Bank, spoke schr. Sylvan, 1 day from Havana for New-York.
Schr. Kate Churchill, Davis, George's Banks 6 ds., with fish to Moon & Lampheer.
Schr. George Temple, Beckwith, George's Banks 6 ds., with fish to Moon & Lampheer.
Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Middlesex, Carr, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. George Dowling, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. R. S. Hazard, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Susan, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Mary Eaton, Flynn, Glenwood.
Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Hulse, New-Haven.
Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Smith, Bridgeport.
Schr. Peace, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Martha, Smith, Fall River.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.
Schr. E. F. Applegate, Steelman, New-Haven.
Schr. Ida L. Burgess, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Norfolk.
WIND—At sunset, N. E., light, thick.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 3—Arr. bark [illegible], from Zanzibar; brig George Harris, from Matanzas.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 3—Arr. schr. W. H. Clearwater.
Sld. schr. S. & E. Corson, for Wilmington, N. C.
The steamship Champion, for New-York, and Sea Gull for Baltimore, are detained by heavy weather.
FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3—Passed in: bark Latrobe, from Rio for Baltimore.
Passed out: bark Fortuna, from Baltimore for Demerara.
HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 3—Arr. schrs. Henrietta Simmons, Boston, for Philadelphia; Stephen Hotchkiss, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Sld. bark G. W. Horton.
SAVANNAH, Feb. 3—Arr. steamship North Point, from Baltimore, and Montgomery, from New-York.
Also arr. bark Jessie.
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3—Sld. ships Golden Rule, for Liverpool, with 35,000 sacks of wheat; Haze, for Manila; Mary Robinson, for Hong Kong. [illegible] Yokohama.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3—Sld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Feb. 3—The schr. Ringleader, from Wilmington for Boston, which was ashore on Truro Beach, has been got off, and is now in Provincetown Harbor, leaking.
No marine disasters have as yet been reported by the storm to-day.
The steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston, put into Holmes' Hole this afternoon for a harbor.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Jan. 16, brig Rising Sun, for New-York, waiting orders; schr. George Henry, of Plymouth, from Boston, condemned.

TRIUMPHANT!!
A GRAND NUMBER!!!
THE BEST PICTURES AND THE CHOICEST READING
in any Weekly Newspaper now before the people, are to be found in the already famous favorite with all classes.

THE NEW WORLD

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, FEB. 4, 1869.
NUMBER FOUR
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Cannot be surpassed!
It is a perfect TRIUMPH!
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NUMBER FOUR.
It is rich in Romance, Humor, Wisdom and Experience. In NUMBER FOUR is a splendid Poem, entitled "OLD LETTERS," which is followed by "THE RING OF FIRE; OR, THE SORCERER OF THE TEMPLE," with two grand illustrations. "OUTWITTED," A NOVEL OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE, of the best relations of life in the great City of New-York. It is finely illustrated. "INCIDENTS OF ADVENTURES, BEING EXPERIENCES IN THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW," is also superbly illustrated with three very finely-prepared engravings. In the way of Stories and sketches, and Poems, we have:
"THE DEATH STRUGGLE."
"A SLIGHT MISTAKE."
"LOVE AND HATE."
"SIGNOR RESTELLI."
"TOADS AND DIAMONDS."
"THE SACRED BOUQUET."
"THE USE OF TOBACCO."
"THE BELL OF SANTIAGO."
"DREAMING."
"BUBBLES," &c. &c.
To which may be added, for graver moments, by distinguished writers, articles on ARSENIC, COUGHS, AND REMEDIES, THE DINNER-TABLE, AND ITS VIANDS, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE (including) THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION AND THE FARMERS' CLUB.
And under the general headings: MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS, CHATS WITH CORRESPONDENTS, WORLD WONDERS, &c., very much that is interesting and instructive. Now for the contributors—the authors of the articles in NUMBER FOUR!
NUMBER FOUR!! NUMBER FOUR!!
NUMBER FOUR!!!
Hon. E. GEORGE SQUIER, Prof. C. A. JOY, Dr. A. K. GARDNER, SAMUEL B. PIKE, Esq., Profs. EMERY and ALLEN, WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE. Additional to these may be named: ARTHUR SIBLEY, EDWARD S. ELLIS, DELIA MAITLAND, M. A. DENNISON, ESTHER SERLE KENNETH, NELLIE AMES, FRANCES GERRY FAIRFIELD, M. L. A——, MARY J. AMES, and others.
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NUMBER FOUR!!!
of THE NEW WORLD is superb, is not to be surpassed, and he who forgets to purchase and read will ever after regret it.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY,
JAN. 1, 1869.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1868		$5,774,836 00
Amount of Premiums received during 1868	$6,023,130 67	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, &c.	796,144 13	6,678,390 30
Total		$12,453,226 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Losses by Death	$743,048 22	
Paid Annuities and for surrendered and canceled policies	156,866 41	
Paid Dividends to policy-holders	1,225,866 28	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses	462,734 75	
Paid Advertising, Physicians' Fees and Reinsurances	76,573 97	
Paid Salaries, Printing, Office and Law Expenses	139,830 04	
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	35,107 60	2,838,121 76
Total		$10,612,474 45

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$897,331 51	
Invested in United States stocks—cost (Market value, $3,124,808 75.)	2,978,807 [illegible]	
Invested in New-York City Bank stocks (Market value, $47,083.)	41,343 00	
Invested in New-York State stocks (Market value, $281,070.)	267,883 [illegible]	
Invested in other stocks (Market value, $282,500.)	279,879 [illegible]	
Loans on demand, secured by U.S. and other stocks (Market value of securities, $505,742 50.)	492,100 00	
Real estate	675,898 [illegible]	
Bonds and mortgages (Market value $[illegible]) secured by real estate valued at over $8,000,000 (buildings thereon insured for $3,055,700, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security.)	3,266,300 00	
Loans on existing policies	1,387,786 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1869	475,096 67	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1869	60,449 44	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1869	2,327 70	
Premiums in hands of agents and in course of transmission	596,784 55	$10,612,474 45
Add excess of market value of investments over costs		387,346 1[illegible]
Cash assets Jan. 1, 1869		$11,000,822 [illegible]

LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Adjusted Losses (due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1869)	$92,121 00	
Amount of Reported Losses awaiting proofs, &c.	12,700 00	
Amount reserved for re-insurance on existing policies: ($66,397,710 10. Participating Insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle, Net Premiums. $1,047,424 66 non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle, Net Premiums)	9,079,304 00	
Return Premium 1866, and prior thereto; payable during the year	727,118 40	9,911,540 [illegible]

Divisible Surplus..........$1,689,282 17

DURING THE YEAR
9,105 NEW POLICIES
HAVE BEEN ISSUED,
INSURING..$30,765,947 67

☞ THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAS DIRECTED the redemption, on and after the first Monday in March next, of the last and only outstanding Scrip Dividend, (that of 1867,) and from the Undivided Surplus of $1,689,282 17 they have declared a CASH DIVIDEND, available on settlement of next annual premium, to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premiums will be added to the policy.

By order of the Board.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

TRUSTEES.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods,) No. 43 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers,) No. 24 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (Appleton & Co., Publishers,) No. 92 Grand-st.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (Collins & Brother, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, (Banker,) No. 30 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, (Booth & Edgar,) No. 98 Front-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, (Banker,) No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr., Dry Goods,) No. 59 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods,) No. 66 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, (Cragin & Co., Provisions,) No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 36 Park-place.
LEWIS F. BATTELLE, (late Battelle & Renwick,) No. 163 Front-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN, (H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods,) corner Church and Worth sts.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-President and Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiner.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

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NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.
A VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS
IN
ENGLISH STERLING
SILVERWARE.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c.
For General Debility and loss of Appetite.
For Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c.
As a Tonic and Regulator of the entire System.
As a substitute for Ale, Beer, and Alcoholic Drinks.
It being far more nutritious, and not exciting nor susceptible of turning acid upon the stomach.
REDUCED PRICE $4 50 PER DOZEN.
Delivered free in this City or suburbs. Orders by mail promptly executed, and bills collected upon delivery of goods if desired.
50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
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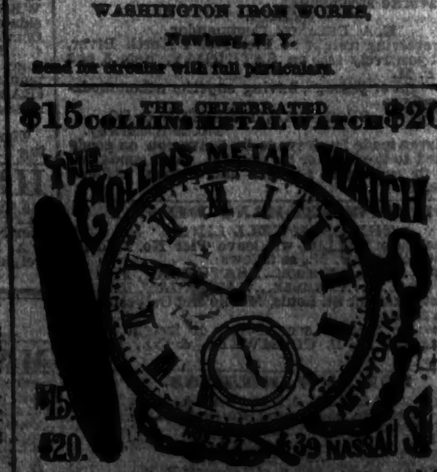
The most simple and perfect yet invented.
Tempers its own sand and clay.
Can be seen in daily operation, through the Winter, at the
WASHINGTON IRON WORKS,
Newburg, N. Y.
Send for circular with full particulars.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL WATCH $20



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